



Princess Michael of Kent, aged 37, has had an operation in the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, in London, to remove her gall bladder. Kensington Palace announced. Her condition last night was satisfactory.

£1,750m offered for Amersham

Almost £1,750m has been offered for the Government's issue of shares in Amersham International, making it 24.5 times oversubscribed.

Employees have taken 1.3 million shares. The degree of oversubscription has raised strong criticism of the Government's decision to put the shares on offer at £71m instead of to tender.

'No compromise' on The Times

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers, said last night that there could be no compromise over the management's demands for more than 600 redundancies at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. He would close the newspapers on Monday unless agreement was reached with the trade unions.

Bomb injures former soldier

A former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment lost both legs and was very seriously ill in Craigavon Hospital last night after his booby-trapped car exploded in the grounds of St Luke's Psychiatric Hospital, Armagh. The man, aged 59, and married, left the regiment two months ago.

Students told to borrow

Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, advised students who tackled him at Carlisle to borrow money from their parents or a bank or take part-time jobs to help complete their education.

Poles pay up

Poland has now paid nearly all the interest and capital on its loans overdue from 1981, the main stumbling block to rescheduling \$2,400m of further borrowings.

Bathgate vote

BL workers at the Scottish truck plant followed their Lancashire workmates in calling off the four-week strike over redundancies. One of the Bathgate stewards accused the men back to work by the closure threat.

Irish hopes

Ireland attempt to win rugby union's Triple Crown for the first time in 33 years at Lansdowne Road, against Scotland, today. In Paris, England meet France.

Gone Fishing

"The missing fishing rods, not the election campaign, seemed to be the more serious loss to all of us as we discussed important matters by the tumbling waters of the Pennsylvania Creek."

Jimmy Carter's fly-fishing diary, page 6

Optimism on Belfast car jobs

Five-week fight for survival at De Lorean

From David Hewson and Hugh Noyes in London and Nicholas Timmins in Belfast

Mr John De Lorean's career as a United Kingdom sports car manufacturer ended yesterday with the receivership of his Belfast-based firm.

The state, which had already provided £20m of aid to the three-year-old company, could be asked to give no more. Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said.

Sir Kenneth Cork, one of the receivers appointed to the company, gave the firm five weeks to raise between £40m and £50m. He was optimistic that support could be found and had no immediate plans to lay off any of the 1,500 workforce.

Mr De Lorean left for New York shortly before Mr Prior announced the failure and management and marketing mistakes made over the sales estimates for the car.

A statement from Mr De Lorean said the firm had made nearly US \$6m profit in the three months to the end of last August, and an operating profit of about US \$4m in the last quarter of last year.

The statement compared the crash to the restructuring of Rolls Royce, and said that the firm's sports car had achieved United States sales figures in six months which it had taken competitors up to 17 years to achieve.

Mr De Lorean said in New York last night: "My conscience is very, very clear. I have given it my best shot, you have accomplished all you can. We have made an important contribution where the world really needed it."

The crisis produced an unexpected measure of accord in the Commons when Mr Prior announced his decision. With much of the support for the firm's continued existence coming from Midland MPs, it demonstrated that its total collapse, which could affect thousands of jobs in mainland Britain, was a matter of national concern.

Mr De Lorean had been hoping for a last-minute cash injection from the West Coast of America, but when that help did not materialize, he had no alternative but to appoint Sir Kenneth and Mr Paul Shewell as receivers.

Mr Prior said it would be entirely wrong for him to indicate that further Government

money would be forthcoming. However, both he and the receivers hoped that a restructuring of the business might be possible, so he had agreed to the withdrawal of certain guarantees from the American parent company to the Belfast manufacturing company. Mr Prior explained that this would enable the companies to continue to trade.

Mr Prior felt it was far too ambitious to talk in terms of 18,000 to 20,000 car sales a year, as De Lorean originally had. A figure of 8,500 to 9,000 was more realistic. Mr Prior said he could give no assurance to creditors. They would have to take their risks.

Sir Kenneth Cork said he intended to continue short-term working, producing about 140 cars a week for the time being. He believed there was a market for the cars and said there was considerable interest from financiers who had returned to the United States. He felt there was a good chance that money would be forthcoming, and said Mr De Lorean could regain control if he could raise the money.

He denied that the Government would write off £70m debts.

The receivership may still lead to job losses in the company's 200-plus suppliers, some of whom are owed tens of thousands of pounds by the old company. Up to 1,000 jobs in Northern Ireland and several times that number in mainland suppliers such as British Steel, GKN, Lucas, and International Patents depend on De Lorean.

Under reaction to the move was mixed. Mr George Clarke of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has 500 members at the plant, said he was disappointed and angry that the firm had not offered any new money.

Mr De Lorean had created a new factory and car jobs from nothing, providing 7,000 jobs in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

Sir Mr John Freeman, the union's Northern Ireland secretary said: "The decision has to be welcomed, as it is the only way forward. We believe Sir Kenneth Cork can do with De Lorean what he has done with other companies and that is, to make them successful."

Rocky road to the precipice, page 3

Go-ahead for private telecom network

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Mercury private telecommunications consortium, headed by Cable and Wireless, has accepted the licence offered by the Government to run a network in competition with British Telecom.

The decision is the result of a meeting on Thursday of the consortium, whose other members are BP and Barclays Merchant Bank. A statement is to be made by the Government next week.

A management team is expected to be appointed within the next week and a new business plan is likely to be developed as a result of British Telecom's announcement that it proposes to offer high-speed telecommunication circuits to business users in the cities linked by the Mercury network.

The acceptance of the licence comes after about three months of negotiations between the consortium, British Telecom, and the Department of Industry.

Mercury's proposed network will involve the laying of 800 miles of fibre optic cable linking the main business centres in Britain at a cost of £50m. The network is expected to be operational within 18 months.

The protracted negotiations since the Government gave the consortium a letter of intent in November have covered the methods by which the Mercury system will interconnect with the British Telecom network.

Mercury will have its own satellite earth station for connection to international circuits. The technical arrangements for Mercury to interconnect with the British Telecom network have been completed but some of the commercial details have yet to be concluded. It is expected that the consortium will pay royalties in some instances to British Telecom.

British Telecom said last year that the granting of a licence would mean a rise in telephone charges for residential users because Mercury would cream off a large amount of the corporation's lucrative business traffic.

British Telecom has 15 million residential subscribers. Quicksilver service, page 15

Journalist cleared of contempt

By Frances Gibb

A journalist who refused to reveal the source of evidence which led to an exposure of illegality and corruption at Ladbroke's casinos and the loss of the group's licences was found not guilty of contempt of court yesterday.

Two High Court judges ruled that Jack Lundin, a journalist with *The Observer*, was not obliged to reveal the name of the source because the answer was not necessary to the interests of justice and could have served no useful purpose in the criminal proceedings then taking place.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Mr Justice Glidwell, ordered the Attorney General, who had sought an order for Mr Lundin's commitment to bear the costs and refused him leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

It is believed to be the first occasion on which a journalist who has refused to reveal his sources, a fundamental journalistic ethic, has not been found guilty of contempt upon prosecution.

After the case Mr Lundin said the proceedings against him had arisen because the

Striking rail guards jeer union chief

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Rumblings of discontent on the railways over the controversial issue of flexible rostering continued yesterday when several hundred guards in London and the South-east staged a unofficial 24-hour walk out in protest at the decision of the National Union of Railwaymen, to sign a new rostering agreement.

About 200 of the guards marched on their union's headquarters in London and jeered and booed Mr Sidney Weighall, the union's general secretary, when he explained that the flexible rostering agreement would improve their conditions of work.

The protest was taking place as the two railwaymen, who caused a storm last month by claiming in *The Sun* that train drivers were involved in fiddles and often drank on duty, were dismissed by British Rail, after a disciplinary hearing.

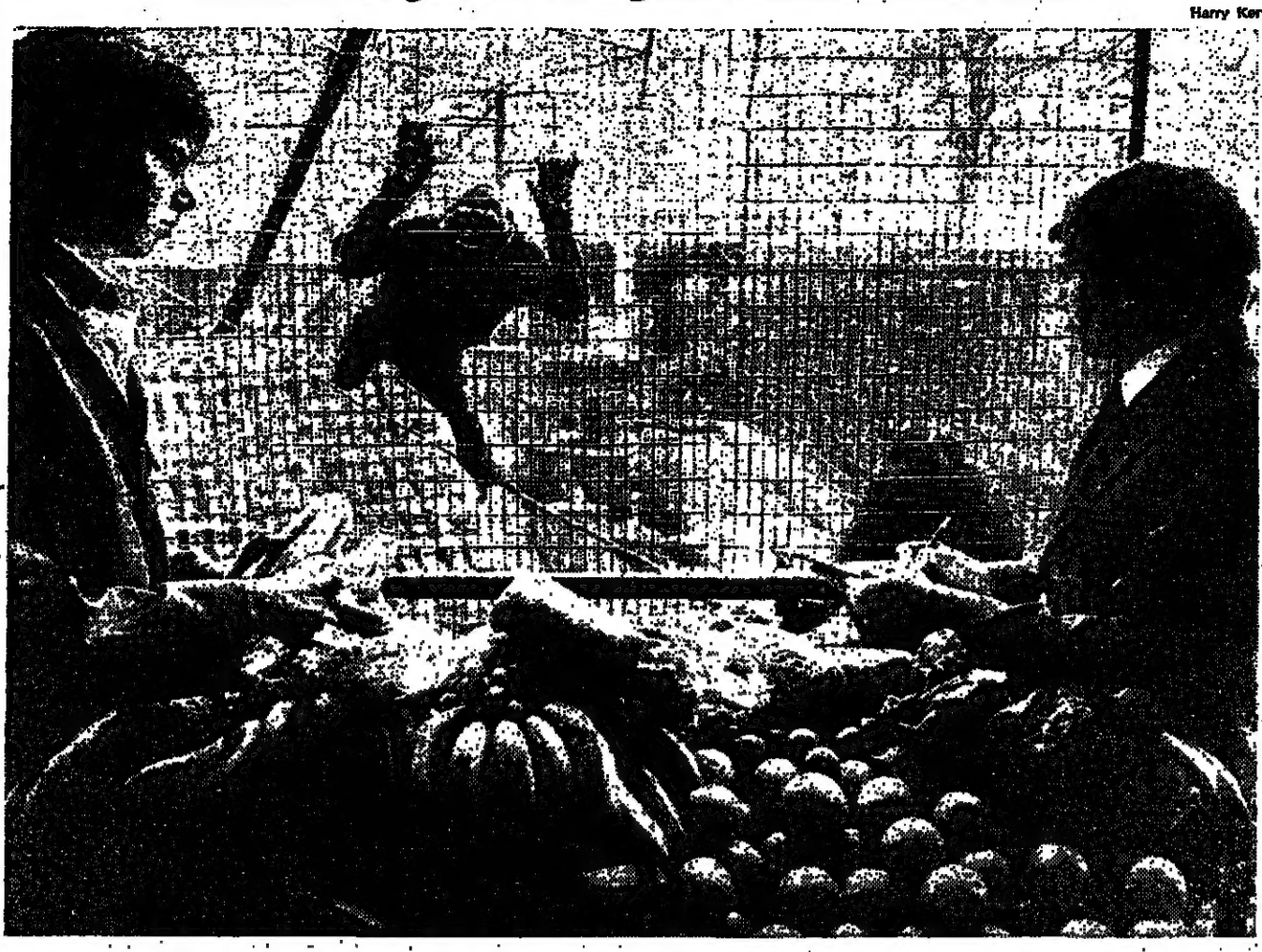
A management statement, after the hearing at Clapham Junction station in south London, said that they were found to have broken BR rules and were dismissed "as a result of admissions of malpractice reported in *The Sun* newspaper and subsequently repeated elsewhere."

The two men, Mr Geoffrey Leighton, aged 23, of Southampton, and Mr Max Wallace, aged 30, of Exeter, were charged with various offences including drinking on duty, switching turns of duty and being absent from shifts.

The most serious charge against Mr Wallace was that he had been in control of a packed rush hour train from Basingstoke to Waterloo and back at speeds of up to 100 mph when the speed limit was 50 mph and while he was still a trainee.

Both men said they intended to appeal against the dismissals. Mr Leighton said he was "absolutely disgusted. It goes on all over the railways," Mr Wallace believed that they had

Kumba the gorilla: eating into London Zoo's £1m



Feeding gorillas Kumba, left, and Salome costs London Zoo about £10 a week each, yet their diet is comparatively cheap. Elephants consume more than £60-worth of food each week; a polar bear's menu averages £55. Food costs account for 10 per cent of annual expenditure at the zoo, which reported a deficit of £550,000 for 1980. This week the Government announced a £1m emergency cash grant for the zoo

Haughey scents victory in close poll

From Richard Ford

The outcome of the Irish general election was still tantalisingly close last night. After six hours of results the opposition Fianna Fail predicted that they would form the next government, but the prospect of another hung Dail could not be dismissed.

It was not certain that the opposition would have an overall majority, or even a comfortable one, but they had to rely on independents, though their number, in the 23rd Dail seems certain to be less than the eight they had at the dissolution.

The provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, were doing badly and Mrs Bernadette McAliskey failed in her attempt to make a political comeback south of the border.

Both the main party leaders scored major personal triumphs. Mr Charles Haughey, the Taoiseach, the Prime Minister, being elected in his Dublin South-east constituency, with 12,644 first preference votes. Across the city, his rival Mr Charles Haughey polled 16,143 in Dublin North Central, where one of his opponents was Mrs McAliskey.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Michael O'Leary, standing in Dublin Central, was still fighting to hold his seat.

With an early swing to Fianna Fail of between one to three per cent, Mr Haughey was going to form the next government with an overall majority, he said. But he refused to discuss the size of the majority, and added: "Our intention is to win, particularly in the crucial marginals, we will win."

The mood in the Prime Minister's camp was said to be gloomy. Earlier, during the campaign, Dr Fitzgerald had said he did not think there would be a uniform swing across the country, and last night's results bore that out.

Mr Haughey, who had been in the margins that mattered, Westford, Sligo-Leitrin, Meath and Kildare, Finnam, Fall had an advantage.

Despite Mr Haughey's confidence, if he fails to win with a convincing majority criticism of his leadership are sure to surface.

How Haig voiced his opinion of Carrington in army language

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 19

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, in a private meeting with his staff called Lord Carrington a "duplicitous bastard" over the Foreign Secretary's handling of arrangements for the Sinai peace-keeping force.

The comment is contained in a series of notes of staff meetings published in the *Washington Post* today which show Mr Haig to be far more gloomy about the future of Egyptian-Israeli relations than his public statements have suggested.

Taken by an unopposed participant at the staff meetings and checked with two others, the notes are likely to cause intense embarrassment in both political and diplomatic circles. They show a forceful, candid and sometimes crude Secretary of State.

The comments on Lord Carrington were made on October 15 during a discussion on the Sinai force, which the American and British are trying to persuade their allies to join.

The British, apparently, were claiming that they were under Saudi Arabian pressure to stay out of the multinational force. Mr Haig did not believe it, and made the "duplicitous bastard" remark.

The notes have Mr Haig saying: "European friends just plain cowardly. British

Child has no right to sue for its birth

By Annabel Ferriman

A child cannot sue a health authority or a doctor for allowing it to be born, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

Mary McKay, aged six, who was born partly blind and deaf after being infected with rubella (German measles) while in the womb, was suing Essex Area Health Authority and Dr Gower Davies, of Basildon, Essex, for not advising her mother to have an abortion.

Her mother, Mrs Jacinta McKay, from Woodford, Essex, suspected when pregnant that she had been exposed to rubella and asked for blood tests. It is alleged that both Dr Davies, her doctor, and the health authority failed to carry out the correct tests and told her it was in order to maintain the pregnancy.

Mrs McKay is suing Dr Davies for allegedly not treating the rubella when she had it, which would have limited the damage, and allegedly failing to inform her she had rubella, after she had provided two blood samples.

Mrs McKay, who says she would have had an abortion had she been told, is also suing the health authority for allegedly not carrying out the correct tests. Those claims were not heard yesterday.

The case being considered was an additional claim being brought by Mary McKay through her father, Mr Michael William Davis, that the duty Dr Davies owed her when she was in the womb involved advising her mother of the desirability of an abortion, which advice her mother would have acted on.

In a case "unique to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth," she claims she has suffered damage by "entry into a life in which injuries are highly debilitating." She is bringing the same case against Essex Area Health Authority.

The claim was struck out on February 17 last year by Master Bickford-Smith, but his decision was reversed four months later by Mr Justice Lawson. Yesterday Dr Davies and the Essex Area Health Authority appealed against his decision.

Lord Justice Stephenson, sitting with Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Griffiths, allowed the appeal, saying that a child could not sue for having been born. She could have been legally aborted, but there was no obligation or duty on the doctor to abort.

If a child could sue a health authority or a doctor for allowing it to be born handicapped, it would imply that it has a right to be born whole, or not to be born unless it can be born perfect or "normal," whatever that may mean.

The defendants were refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords but said they would consider asking the Lords for permission.

Law report, page 21

INCURABLE? -Yes.

UNHAPPY? -No.

The British Home and Hospital for Incurables specialises in looking after men and women suffering from progressive paralysing diseases. They need very special care and attention. Some are helpless, bedridden... these unlucky ones have to be nursed, really cared for, with compassion, courtesy and patience. The BHHI receives no State aid. We must rely upon your generosity for a very worthy cause, in this special year for the disabled.

More than a hospital - much more than a Home

BHHI

The British Home & Hospital for Incurables
Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3JB
PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Cut of £2m in police budget

West Midlands police are to lose £2.2m from their budget of £11.5m, the controlling Labour group of the West Midlands Metropolitan Council decided last night (Peter Evans writes). The cut is proportionately less than the reduction to be made in other services.

Mr Edwin Shore, chairman of the West Midlands Police Authority, last night blamed "the ridiculous financial restrictions" placed in the West Midlands by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The reduction is despite a last-minute attempt by Mr Heseltine to make £1.5m available to provincial police forces.

The Department of the Environment has said that £1.5m cut from the estimated budget of the Metropolitan Police in London will be made available to provincial forces but Mr Shore said last night that the share available for West Midlands would be "crumbs".

Girl cadet dies in river accident

A schoolgirl Army cadet died last night and a boy was critically ill in Medway Hospital, Gillingham, after an accident on the River Medway, in Kent, when a small inflatable boat capsized overboard 200 yards off Upnor, near Rochester, with 12 cadets, boys and girls, on board.

The dead girl was last night named as Nicola Fan, aged 15, of Blenheim Road, Gillingham. The boy was Deepesh Patel, aged 14, of Norbury Hill, south London. All 12 cadets came from Aynsley School in Dulwich, south London.

A Van Dyck for death duty

The Government has accepted The Betrayal of Christ, by Van Dyck, at a net cost of £20,000 in part payment of death duties from the estate of Lord Methuen, who died in 1975.

The large-scale religious work, painted early in Van Dyck's career, is estimated to be worth about £1.75m and was offered to the Government on condition that it remained at Corsham Court, near Bath, which houses one of the country's most distinguished private art collections.

Eight held after animal protest

Protesters opposed to a new drugs laboratory chained themselves to railings outside Cambridge University's Cavendish House yesterday. Police used bolt cutters to free them and said later that eight people were being questioned.

Parke Davies, the American pharmaceutical company, said the £1.5m laboratory is to be built on university land in the next two years, would use animals for experiments to find cures for crippling illnesses.

Battered baby man cleared

Mr Richard Davis, aged 34, the social worker at the centre of a storm over the death of a battered baby, Jason Caesar, aged 19 months, has been cleared by Cambridgeshire social services committee.

The committee spent more than 20 hours in secret session studying the case.

Schools plan rejected

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, has rejected plans by the Conservative-controlled London borough of Croydon to replace its 19 secondary schools with eight schools for pupils aged 11 to 16 and a new tertiary college.

Hattersley plans elected London police authority

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The next Labour government would set up a new, elected London police authority with the same powers as those now exercised by provincial authorities, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said last night.

That would end the traditional role of the Home Secretary as police authority for the capital which he called "a fiction".

In an important statement of Labour's attitude to the police, Mr Hattersley gave no details of any proposals for the composition of the authority, but he remarked: "I am absolutely certain that, had the Metropolitan Police been influenced over the last 10 years by elected representatives from all or any of the parties, many of the mistakes would have been avoided and the reputation of the Metropolitan Police would stand far higher than it stands today. It would have been closer to the people."

Mr Hattersley, speaking in south Gloucestershire, set out new proposals to make the police more accountable to the public and committed Labour to setting up a national prosecutor's service, under the control of the Lord Chancellor, and to reforming the police complaints procedure.

The relationship between police and people had deteriorated significantly in the last decade, Mr Hattersley said. The Labour Party had a strong vested interest in creating and maintaining a peaceful society.

In a very real sense we must become "the law and order party", he said.

Although he did not want constant interference in the day-to-day operation of the police, there should be new police authorities responsible for police policy. They would be composed solely of elected representatives of the area who took decisions on the nature of policing in their districts, "whether the police man is on foot or in a car, whether the force is organized for a quick response to isolated incidents or the constant involvement in the life of the

community, and where the greatest efforts of the police force should be concentrated".

Mr Hattersley said that at present there was constant argument about what powers police committees possessed. Chief police officers would say that they were responsible to the law of the land, but for most decisions they were answerable to no one.

There should be a new Police Act which would describe where powers lay and give real powers to the police committee: "Men who enjoy the power and authority of controlling police forces ought to have their rights and responsibilities clearly set out in statute," Mr Hattersley said.

He added that last summer, after Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, had announced that he was making supplies of CS gas and rubber bullets and armoured vehicles available to forces who wanted them, someone had to take a decision on whether individual forces availed themselves of the offer.

That decision concerns the nature of policing in the area, the whole relationship between police and public and the future character of the area itself. It seems to me intolerable that such a fundamental decision should be taken by one man who is in reality answerable to no one.

Mr Hattersley said that to reassure the public it was essential that independent investigation should play at least some part in the examination of every complaint against the police. The important objective was increased confidence in the police.

Mr Hattersley said that the Metropolitan Police yesterday unsuccessfully sought leave to challenge a High Court ruling earlier this week that they were acting illegally in continuing to bring prosecutions under the new Police Act, on sections four of the Vagrancy Act, 1834 (Francis Gibb writes).

The ruling in the High Court affects more than a hundred potential prosecutions throughout London.



Mr Derrick Morris, who with his wife is celebrating this weekend the second anniversary of his heart transplant operation at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex. Mr Morris, aged 52, a docks supervisor from Swansea, is the hospital's longest surviving heart transplant patient.

Bathgate workers vote to end BL truck strike

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

BL workers at Bathgate, West Lothian, yesterday followed their colleagues at Leyland, Lancashire, and agreed to end the four-week strike that brought the company's truck and bus operation to the brink of closure.

Both factories decided to return to work against shop stewards' recommendations and the votes were surrounded by an atmosphere of fear, bitterness and recrimination.

The 12,000 strikers were clearly influenced by the company's warnings that if the stoppage continued the BL board would discuss closing the division.

Mr James Swan, chairman of the Bathgate stewards, said: "I think our members were frightened back to work. There were angry scenes at Leyland on Thursday when many of the people at the meeting disagreed with the company's view that the vote had been in favour of continuing the strike. The decision was reversed later and the men are

to return to work on Monday.

Leyland management wants to restructure its commercial vehicle activities and shed 4,100 jobs. Last week it rejected an alternative strategy compiled by union officials which, the company said, would have involved a £600m investment over the next five years.

The BL corporate plan for trucks involves 1,365 redundancies at Bathgate, which is to become Leyland's primary engine-making facility, 1,855 at Leyland, 140 at the Albion works near Glasgow and 740 at Guy Motors in Wolverhampton, which is to be closed.

The workers' protest over the company's plan to cut only arm's length support from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. Although it declared the strike official, the union executive insisted that it was in effect a strike against the company's plan to cut the number of workers from 14,000 to 10,000.

Mr Terence Duffy, the union president, emphasizing the plight of the division should be read at the mass meetings.

Theatre cancels ballet

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The first programme of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet season at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in London, from February 23 to 25, has been cancelled because of the continuing dispute involving musicians in the ballet orchestra, the Royal Opera House announced last night.

The dispute has already caused the cancellation of the ballet's tour to Glasgow, Leeds and Stratford-on-Avon, and last-minute efforts between the Royal Opera House and the Musicians' Union failed to resolve it in time for the opening of the ballet's two-week season due to start on Tuesday.

The dispute is over the musicians' claims for retainer payments when the ballet goes on tour without the orchestra. A further announcement will be made early next week about the next programme in the season, due to begin on Friday.

Rust-proof dream car caught in recession

Rocky road that led De Lorean to the precipice

From Nicholas Timmins, Belfast



Dream machine: The car on which so many hopes rested

The rise and fall of the De Lorean Motor Company has been as spectacular as that of the gull-wing doors on the company's 120 mph stainless steel sports car. In three and a half years the company has gone from a greenfield site in Dunmurry, south Belfast, to production of 18,000 cars a year, to the present crisis and the hope of small-scale continuing production.

It was August, 1978, when a jubilant Mr Roy Mason, then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced a £63m package of government investment and aid that took De Lorean to the 56-acre Dunmurry site rather than to Puerto Rico, the Irish Republic or one of several other European countries.

Mr John De Lorean, founder of the company, said the plan would "from cow pasture to production within 18 months" with 20,000 cars in the first full year and 30,000 in the second. The aim was to sell the two-seater car at £18,000.

Orders for 30,000 cars were said to be in the pipeline, thanks to a network of United States dealers who had to buy £25,000 of De Lorean stock and themselves invest in the same of the production line of later selling the cars in Europe and the Middle East.

If critics saw the project to sell an untried upmarket car as a business operating on a gull-wing, they were wrong. In Northern Ireland it was seen as providing a crucial 2,000 jobs near the depressed Rotten Catholic areas of west Belfast, where unemployment was more than 35 per cent and higher still among the young.

Le Lorean hit some of his ambitious targets ahead of schedule. But in other respects things rapidly went wrong. Although the first car was produced in January, 1981, after intensive engineering work by the British sports car company,

Lorus, the launch of the car in the United States in June was months later than planned.

The price had risen to \$25,000, taking it into competition with Porsche and Mercedes, and there was criticism of the finish of the early models. In mid-1980 De Lorean had to go back to the Government for an extra £14m to bring the car to the market.

De Lorean received loans, grants and guarantees from the Government totalling £38m. The Northern Ireland Department says De Lorean has to date paid £878,000 interest

on the loans, together with £600,000 in royalties payments, due at the rate of £185 a week.

Mr De Lorean has said that the Dunmurry plant has been fire-bombed 140 times. Police records do not seem to substantiate that.

The company has complained that while emphasis is always placed on the size of government investment, the fact that about £71m has been returned to Northern Ireland in wages and plant by the company is ignored.

By August, 1981, employment at the plant had topped 2,000. Production last year rose to a peak of 400 cars a week and the plant was providing 2,500 jobs. But the car hit an American market that failed to make its predicted recovery. Overall car sales of 10 million in a good year slumped to 8.5 million last year, with sales dropping in November and December.

In Mr De Lorean's words: "The industry went into the ashcan." De Lorean sales went with it. By the end of last year, 7,681 cars had been manufactured, but only 4,755 had been sold. In spite of heavy discounts only 3,085 retail sales had been made.

Needing more funds to see the company through to the expected start of sales in the spring, De Lorean had also been affected last October by allegations of financial irregularity.

The allegations of which Mr De Lorean has been cleared, came when the company was planning an issue of a million shares in the United States initially intended to raise \$28m. The issue collapsed in January, when the Wall Street brokers managing it asked for a last minute increase in the price of the shares.

De Lorean turned back to the British Government, seeking guarantees for loans of £35m from the Export Credits Guarantee Department. In a meeting which ended at 1 am Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, refused the funds and appointed Sir Kenneth Cork to advise on the company's future as Coopers and Lybrand reviewed the company's performance.

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New talks likely on future of 'Times'

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers Limited (TNL), is expected to meet national officials of the printing unions tomorrow, 24 hours before the company board is to decide whether to sanction the closure of The Times and The Sunday Times. Negotiations with unions have been continuing at Chapel (office branch) level, but News International, the parent company, gave a warning last night that the state of the talks could be described "only as extremely grave".

It is thought that so far fewer than a hundred employees have volunteered for redundancy, compared with the 600 sought.

Mr Murdoch last night repeated that he intended to close The Times and The Sunday Times on Monday unless agreement was reached on redundancies. "Monday is the crunch day," he said.

Speaking at Heathrow airport on his arrival from the United States, he said: "There can be no compromise. We have said we want more than 600 redundancies and the loss of several hundred single shift workers. These figures cannot be changed."

Asked if he had no responsibilities to keep working The Times, Mr Murdoch said: "I have more than met my responsibilities to many, many millions of pounds. If The Times has to close down, the Government will have to take the blame. If the papers are closed, there are no plans to reopen them. We would hope to keep the titles, but if no agreement is reached by Monday it will be the end."

He added: "I feel I have been betrayed." While the union agreements on manning terms made a year ago had been kept, "the terms of dispute procedures which some of the unions insisted on have not been honoured."

When asked whether there were too many people working The Times, he replied: "Well, not working there are too many people sitting around and standing around. One questioner wondered why he had bought the newspaper in the first place. 'I do too', Mr Murdoch said.

The News International statement also said that some groups at TNL "appear to be intractable in their unwillingness to negotiate with a view to achieving a viable future for the company."

"These groups are frustrating attempts to bring about the total agreement which we have stated from the outset to be an essential condition for the continued publication of the titles," the statement said.

That is believed to refer to the clerical staffs of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Nasop), from whom the company is seeking a reduction of 371 jobs.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), said last night that he expected to meet Mr Murdoch tomorrow and believed that other unions would also be at the meeting. News International executives were unable to confirm that the meeting would take place.

Five independent national directors of TNL are due to meet on Monday morning to discuss Mr Murdoch's proposals to transfer the titles of the two newspapers into the ownership of News International. The titles had been transferred from TNL but were returned to the company by News International after a court order from the Department of Trade.

The National Union of Journalists (NUJ) yesterday urged them to oppose the transfer of titles "in order to preserve the status and integrity of Times Newspapers Ltd with its titles".

Science report

Sunspots throw up climatic mystery

By the Staff of "Nature"

Although the Sun was virtually devoid of sunspots between 1645 and 1715, the period known as the Maunder minimum, the temperature at the surface of the Earth seems to have fluctuated once every 23 years during that period, as if the sunspot cycle had persisted, according to an analysis by two meteorologists of central England temperature records compiled by the late Professor Gordon Manley.

The analysis by S. Hameed and P. Wyant, of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, is important not merely for what it suggests about the long-term behaviour of the sunspot cycle, but for the connection between solar activity and the Earth's climate.

Although a rhythmic variation of surface temperature once every 23 years or so has been recognized for some time, and has been supposed to be connected with the sunspot cycle (which takes on the average 11.5 years to complete), there is as yet no convincing explanation of how the sunspot cycle could affect our climate.

The absence of sunspots came so soon after the widespread introduction of telescopes that it was not remarked on until long after the sunspot cycle resumed at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Since the middle of the eighteenth century every other sunspot maximum appears to have coincided with a maximum of the average temperature over central England. Similarly, the intermediate sunspot maxima coincided with years in the lowest temperatures in Manley's records.

That general variation of average temperature with sunspot activity has been confirmed by the analysis of more accurate modern records.

The surprise in the new analysis is that rhythmic variation of surface temperature every 23 years has been shown to have persisted in the absence of a sunspot cycle during the closing decades of the Maunder minimum, those for which records are lacking.

But the records also show that the climatic pattern is surprisingly out of step with that of the period since 1761, two complete (23 year) solar cycles after the ending of the Maunder minimum.

Significantly, the average temperature was a maximum at the times when the present pattern of 23-year cycles would, protected backwards, have coincided with a minimum of temperature.

The difference between the two halves of a 23-year sunspot cycle is known to involve a reversal of magnetic polarity in surface layers of the Sun in which sunspots appear. The inference from the new analysis is that during the Maunder minimum is that the pattern of that alternation was reversed early in the Maunder minimum.

Source: Geophysical Research Letters, Volume 9, page 32 (January 1982).

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Overseas selling prices: Australia \$28; Belgium 28; Canada \$28; France 28; Germany 28; Italy 28; Japan 28; Netherlands 28; New Zealand 28; Norway 28; Sweden 28; Switzerland 28; Taiwan 28; United Kingdom 28; USA \$28.

Management mistakes in car chief's downfall

ULSTER

Explaining that it had been a difficult decision, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, outlined his reasons for rejecting the plan to build a new car plant in the Commons how De Lorean Cars Limited of Belfast had gone into receivership and that formal steps to appoint a liquidator had been taken. Mr Prior said that the company had been taken by the Department of Commerce. There was no question of further public money for the company.

As for the future, he said in reply to the Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U) that the Government was not in a position to instruct the receiver but Sir Kenneth Cork had said: "Our objective will be to do everything possible through a reconstruction of the business to maintain in Belfast the operation of manufacturing De Lorean motor cars."

That is our wish (Mr Prior went on) and our intention as well but it will have to be done by the receiver. That is why it is so important that nothing should be said which in any way makes the task of Sir Kenneth Cork more difficult. Unsold cars should be sold at the proper price because that was the way in which creditors like those in the West Midlands and elsewhere would receive the biggest dividend. Therefore nothing should be done to knock the car, let alone the future of the company.

Mr Prior said no one should underestimate the suffering the Northern Ireland economy was experiencing with 20 per cent unemployment and more than 40 per cent male unemployment in many areas.

If we did not have the problem of security and violence for other reasons (he said), we would be getting close to it now for economic reasons. There is a real danger in political advance and political stability and better security in Northern Ireland. It will be difficult to attract the sort of industry that is going to survive and prosper.

In his statement, Mr Prior said that the company was self-evident, underpinning substantial employment in a range of supplying and supporting businesses in Northern Ireland, in Great Britain and further afield.

Reports had shown that the company was insolvent and could not continue in business without the injection of substantial further finance. Mr De Lorean and other directors of the company had met yesterday and told him that while a number of promising lines of discussion with private sector parties interested in investing in the business had been opened up, a successful conclusion in time to cope with the immediate cash crisis.

He had reiterated to Mr De Lorean that since the inception of the project under the Labour Government, the company had already been supported to the extent of almost £80m from public funds and there was therefore no question of further public money being made available to the company. Mr De Lorean had been in no doubt about this for the past three weeks.

The receivers had already made clear in a public statement that it would be the object of the reconstruction of the business, a future for the Dunmurry enterprise as a going concern. They had complimented the skills of the work force and expressed an

intention to carry on a limited programme of production. He welcomed that approach and hoped it would pave the way to maintaining employment at the plant.

The receivers have also asked the Government to guarantee them in their approach, and in the light of an offer by Mr De Lorean to put £5m of new resources into the American company, we should agree to the withdrawal of certain guarantees made by the American parent company to the Belfast manufacturing company.

In order to enable the companies to continue to trade and to maintain an orderly market for the cars in the United States, I have, on the advice of the receivers, agreed to the withdrawal of these guarantees. Since the American company would be insolvent without the injection of Mr De Lorean's personal investment, the Government would not be surrendering anything of practical value.

It is clearly a matter of concern to Government that this position should have been reached. There can be no guarantee that through reconstruction a secure way ahead can be found. But the receivers have made it clear that serious negotiations with interested parties are under way.

I hope that all concerned will work together to explore the scope for establishing a viable, realistic and financially secure basis on which the De Lorean sports motor project might survive and continue to provide much needed employment in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

The board of DNCL have assured me that they will do all in their power to assist the receivers in their task.

Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab), welcomed an end to the uncertainty of recent weeks, said that the Belfast factory hinged on continued production of the car.

We hope this constructive receivership will work ceaselessly (he said) to preserve these jobs at this time of record high unemployment in the car.

The key word for the future must be confidence. The De Lorean car will be marketable only when dealers and consumers have confidence in continued production and in the support of the Commons.

The views of some MPs have been unhelpful and damaging in recent months. The more people have knocked De Lorean more sales have been restricted in America and harmed jobs. We want an end to these personal attacks and to these personal attacks and to these personal attacks.

Unless we can be seen to be improving the job situation in Ulster, Mr Prior can forget about political initiatives. Mr Prior must redouble his efforts to bring investment to Ulster. He has an uphill task and a long way to go to get back to the record employment levels that we left

EEC exports dispute

Strasbourg fury at vote delay on Soviet sales

From George Clark, Strasbourg, Feb 19

Amid protests and repeated points of order, the European Parliament was today "counted out" when it was about to vote on a controversial resolution which accused the EEC Commission of failing to restrict food exports to Russia during 1980 as part of Western reprisals against the invasion of Afghanistan.

The Conservative group accused the Socialists of deliberately staying away so that there was not the required 145 members for a quorum.

The debate turned on a dispute between the figures of exports prepared by the Commission and those produced by the budgetary control committee of the Parliament, figures accepted as valid by the Conservatives.

Herr Heinrich Aigner, West German chairman of the committee, said that the Council of Ministers agreed that food exports should be kept down to an average of the total over the previous three years, and that there should be no increase to replace the supplies cut off by the United States. But in fact there was a huge increase in exports, he said.

Those of wheat increased from 5,000 tons in 1979 to 500,000 tons in 1980, beef and veal went up from 22,000 tons to 97,000 tons, and sugar from 225,000 tons to 833,000. The figures were official Commission statistics, he said. It was clear that the Commission had been unable to control prices or amounts. It was like a football that had been kicked around by trade and market forces.

Everyone knew that a Frenchman who ran an export firm had a virtual monopoly of trade between the Community and Russia, Herr Aigner said. When asked how he had managed to become a multi-millionaire so quickly, the Frenchman said: "Through the stupidity of my trading partners."

Herr Aigner said that the director-general of the agricultural division of the Commission was in fact the main trading partner of this company. "We know that on one single deal of 25,000 tons of wheat there was a straight profit of 30 million units of account (about £15m) and that gives you some idea of

the speculative profits that could be made", he said.

Mr Brian Ford, Conservative MEP for London, West, complained about the performance of the Commission and the impossibility of defending its actions to electors. He said Mr Roy Jenkins, the former president of the Commission, would have had difficulty in explaining why British taxpayers' money should be used to provide cheap food for Russians.

Herr Ulrich Irmer, for the Liberals, said that the huge subsidy provided by European taxpayers was actually being used through these trade deals to finance the Communist Party in France.

Mr Alan Tyrell, Conservative MEP for London, East, said that when Olympic athletes and others were making personal sacrifices to demonstrate their opposition to the invasion of Afghanistan, the EEC Commission was dismally failing to support the actions of the free world. "It was either incompetence or knavery, or a combination of the two", he said; and the budgetary control committee would carry on its investigations.

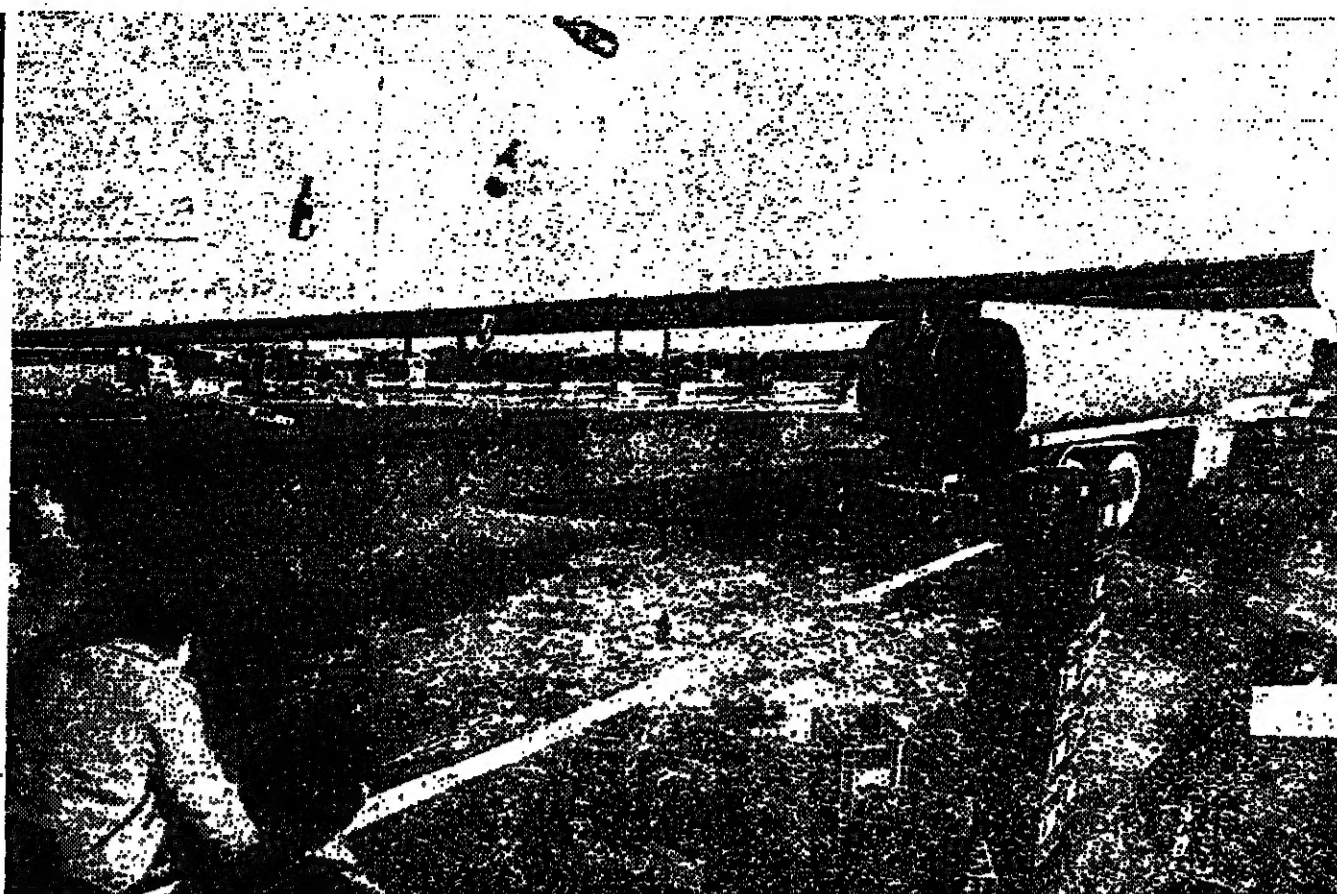
Communist and other speakers complained that the committee was engaged in a cold war with Russia and that the figures were open to challenge.

Mr Paul Dalsager, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, made a spirited defence of his predecessors. He said the restriction on exports lasted from January 1980 to April 1981, and it must be realized that in the first few months existing export licences were in effect and supplies were in the pipeline. These could not be stopped.

Products most concerned in the embargo were cereals. "During the period of the embargo we issued no licences for wheat whatsoever to the Soviet Union", he said.

For butter exports, the average had been 70,000 tons over three years, and the actual figure in 1979 was 135,000 tons. But exports in 1980 were 100,000 tons.

The vote on the budgetary committee's motion is now put off to the March session when the debate can be resumed.



One for the road: Angry French wine producers smash bottles of cheap imported wine after seizing three Italian lorries at Saint Jean de Vedas yesterday

'Coup plot' foiled in Nigeria

Lagos, Feb 19.—Nigerian newspapers reported today that a coup plot had been foiled, and a government statement said a civilian and some soldiers had been charged with inciting troops to mutiny.

A statement issued by the office of the President said a Nigerian businessman, an army officer and number of soldiers had been arrested and charged with "conspiring to commit a felony by the incitement of soldiers to commit a mutinous act".

The *National Concord*, which is close to the ruling National Party, under the headline "coup bid", said the businessman had handed out large sums of money to a major and several soldiers to overthrow the civilian government.

The government-owned *New Nigerian* said the businessman used to get big contracts under the previous military government but was not obtaining any from the civilians. The newspaper said there was no evidence of any disenchantment of ideological deviation by members of the armed forces.—Reuters and AFP

Deng pessimistic on US relations

Peking.—Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, said that Sino-American relations are not good, and that the United States was mistaken if it thought that China needed it, according to Chinese sources.

The 77-year-old leader made the comments during an hour-long meeting with an American engineering professor, K. S. Mu, vice-president of Ebasco Services International.

This was Mr Deng's second public appearance and his first with an American, since Thursday, when he ended a five-week holiday and inspection tour.

Mr Deng, who is known for a dry sense of humour, laughed off rumours that circulated during his absence from public view. He said he enjoyed speculation that his enemies wanted to shoot him, and added that he had been hit, figuratively speaking, by a few bullets over the years, but had survived. Mr Deng has been purged and rehabilitated three times.

Speaking of Chinese politics, Mr Deng confirmed that he has withdrawn from the

"first line" to the "second line" since the sixth Central Committee plenum last June, and how plays a less active part in daily decision-making. Chinese sources say that he plays an important policy-making role, and concerns himself with political strategy. Mr Deng confirmed that he is interested in the "big picture", and does not want to be bothered with small matters.

During the sixth plenum, Mr Deng said, everyone wanted him to become party chairman, but he declined, saying that, he did not want the job. His political ally Mr Hu Yaobang, became chairman, and is carrying out Mr Deng's policies of political, bureaucratic and economic reforms.

Mr Deng, who also is the driving force behind China's modernization programme, said that by the year 2000 he hoped that every Chinese would have an annual income of about £400.

He said his main goal now was to reorganize the central bureaucracy, and that he hoped it could be accomplished during the first half of 1982.—AP

PORTUGAL FACES MORE STOPPAGES

Lisbon, Feb 19.—Portugal's main trade union grouping met today to work out a strike after the pro-Soviet Communist Party unveiled plans to step up labour unrest in order to bring down the Government.

The meeting of the grouping, most of whose leaders are Communist, was the first since a general strike last Friday. The Government claimed that the stoppage was linked with an alleged plot against democracy.

Lisbon public transport was disrupted today by a 24-hour strike by river ferries and the underground system.

The government laid on fleets of private coaches. Senator Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese Communist Party leader, told a party rally last night that strikes were necessary and insisted it was vital to bring down the Government of Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão before a forthcoming revision of the constitution.

Senator Cunhal said his party would demand a parliamentary debate on what he described as Government claims that the general strike was part of a coup attempt.

Reuters.

Clean living gets credit for drop in coronaries

From Piers Ackerman New York, Feb 19

Coronary heart disease has declined steeply in the United States, Canada, Australia and Finland over the past two decades but not in the United Kingdom, possibly because of relatively poor health education, an American professor claims.

Dr William Kannel, professor and chairman of the department of preventive medicine and epidemiology at the Boston University Medical Centre, believes that the decline may be due to preventive measures or changes in habits.

He says in an article in the current issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that it is encouraging to believe that a combination of changes in diet, smoking, treatment of hypertension, and increased physical activity has contributed to the decline in the United States.

In England and Wales, where there has been much scepticism, scientific doubt and apathy about preventive measures, the decline in coronary mortality figures has remained depressingly constant.

"Among middle-aged men in 1968, the chances of a CHD (coronary heart disease) death in an American was 40 per cent higher than that of an Englishman, while by 1976 the American risk had actually declined to below that of the English," Dr Kannel writes. "It is of interest that the only segment of the English population that have improved their mortality are the higher social classes and physicians."

Dr Kannel emphasizes that the causes of the decline in the United States and some other high mortality areas remains speculative but that it is reassuring to consider that small changes in behaviour might have produced the large health dividends.

Britain lagging: Most British doctors accept that health education has been less successful than in America and that they have failed to persuade the public of the need to stop smoking, to exercise more and to eat less (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

The evidence that the treatment of mild to moderate hypertension reduces the incidence of coronary heart disease as well as of cerebral vascular disease has only recently been accepted and this delay must have affected the mortality figures here.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

JAL pilot's 'dangerous' manoeuvres

Tokyo.—A preliminary report on the Japan Airlines crash in which 24 people died in the Bay of Tokyo in February 9 said that the pilot had carried out dangerous manoeuvres during a flight on the previous day.

The report, by the Transport Ministry's Aviation Accident Investigation Committee, also confirmed that the pilot, Captain Seiji Katagiri, had behaved strangely as he brought the DC-8 in to land before the crash. "Captain, stop it, please", were co-pilot's final words on the flight recorder.

Experts believe that the pilot put two engines into reverse thrust just as the plane came into land, braking it sharply.

Sikkim ruler's funeral pyre

Gangtok, India.—About 20,000 Sikkimese attended the funeral of the former Chogyal (ruler) of Sikkim, Palden Thondup Namgyal, who steadfastly opposed his kingdom's annexation by India in 1975.

The coffin, draped in the former national flag of Sikkim, was carried more than two miles in a slow procession from the royal monastery in Gangtok to the hilltop cremation site where it was burnt on a funeral pyre 8,000 ft up.

Body from sunk frigate found

Cape Town.—The body of one of 16 seamen missing after the South African Navy frigate *President Kruger* sank has been found, but hopes have dwindled for the survival of the others.

The 2,300-ton vessel collided with the supply ship *Tafelberg* during a gale off the Cape of Good Hope.

Ambush kills 20

Delhi.—Secessionists killed 20 Indian soldiers today in an ambush in India's north-eastern state of Manipur. Five other soldiers were wounded, one of them seriously.

Metro death toll

Moscow.—Between 15 and 30 people are now believed to have died when the escalator in a Moscow metro station gave way during the rush hour on Wednesday.

The early Seventies will go down in history as one of the most turbulent, disruptive and dangerous periods ever known to mankind.

Russia taunted China, East provoked West, the Arabs plunged the world's economies into chaos with a dizzying surge

in the price of oil, Watergate burst and America impeached her own President.

At one stage, while the Yom Kippur War raged in the Middle East, nuclear conflict between the super-powers seemed inevitable.

International brinkmanship reached

a level that made the Bay of Pigs look like a garden-party.

Henry Kissinger was, quite literally, right in the middle of it all.

Throughout the period, he appeared to be constantly getting on or off airplanes. Arriving and departing—

America's Secretary of State—"the world's best travelled, glorified messenger-boy."

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It's a brilliantly written, striking cascade of anecdotes, vignettes, dramatic highlights and personal portraits of the great, not-so-great and just plain notorious.

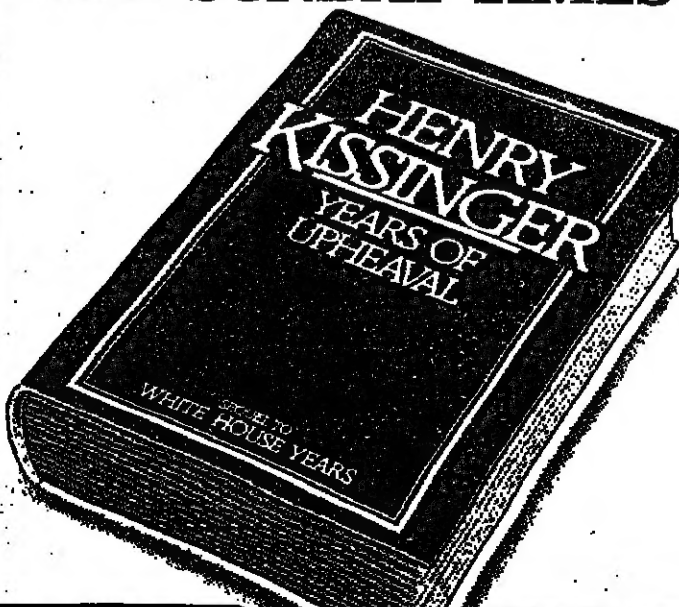
And although it cannot single-handedly explain the world we live in today, it does, more than anything else, put it all into perspective.

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NOT FINISHED YET

Examining the troubles of the western alliance not one of our four contributors this week succumbed to total despair. None thought the alliance would fall apart or had outlived its usefulness. All believed its problems were remediable. This is encouraging, though no cause for complacency.

Mr Brzezinski was worried by "a progressive dilution of Western cohesion" but thought it could be stopped if we could re-establish a degree of east-west accommodation and avoid re-igniting the Cold War. Herr Brandt's plea was similar. He strongly rejected suggestions that West German loyalty to the alliance might be wavering and said the issue was not the existence of Nato but its policies. Europeans, he said, merely wanted to maintain Nato's long-standing policy of combining military equilibrium, political détente and balanced disarmament.

M Couve de Murville pointed out that the alliance had always been plagued by disputes and ambiguities but its future was not in question. "The fundamental interests of the two parties to the alliance, he American and the European, coincide and that is why believe this association will last forever." Nevertheless, he suggested, it would be desirable if the Americans would agree to treat the Europeans as adults.

Finally Mr Callaghan said firmly that "there is no prospect of the alliance breaking up". But there was, he said, a real worry that it could become so divided as to be incapable of taking concerted action. "We have recently lost sight of a common political purpose, and, without that, military strategy exists in a vacuum... There is growing up a basic difference between the way in which America and Europe view the world, and

until our broad perceptions come together again the alliance will be ineffective".

That is really the nub of the matter. Europeans mostly feel that the east-west détente of the 1970s was a success because it reduced the danger of war in Europe, opened eastern Europe to western influence, and got arms control talks under way. Americans tend to feel it was a failure because the Russians continued to build up their weaponry and extend their influence in the Third World. Hence the Americans feel a need to return to a policy of active military containment while the Europeans feel that Soviet power can be managed without resort to world-wide confrontation which would jeopardize the gains of détente in Europe.

This failure to agree on the nature of the Soviet threat and the best way of counteracting it is one of the central causes of friction in the alliance. In European eyes the Americans never really understood détente. In the early 1970s many Americans thought it meant partnership with the Soviet Union in maintaining a stable world order whereas, in fact, of course, the Soviet Union was always wholly frank about regarding it as a framework within which the struggle — even armed struggle — for influence would continue.

When the Americans woke up to this it was a shock, but it should not have been. Moreover it was less the Russians than the turmoil in American politics in the 1970s that undermined Dr Kissinger's attempts to confront the Soviet Union with a coherent system of rewards and penalties. Properly managed détente was never fully tested because it was undermined from both extremes of American politics. At the

same time, however, the Europeans can be justly criticized for being insufficiently alert to Soviet threats to their interests outside the Nato area. This has contributed to American sense of loneliness and betrayal.

It would probably help if attention could be concentrated for a while less on specific issues and more on trying to establish a common view of the world's problems, and especially of the Soviet threat. This, if it could be achieved, would provide a foundation of consensus on which to plan specific responses. It would also enable the alliance to get a better order of priorities into its thinking. At the moment each issue tends to be treated as a major test of alliance cohesion. Yet what really matters is that the alliance should act together when faced with an event that could alter the balance of world power in favour of the Soviet Union. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was such an event. The seizure of American hostages in Iran was not. Nor is military rule in Poland, no matter how regrettable. The alliance cannot be united on everything. Let it keep its vital interests in view.

Last but far from least the alliance should be looking not just at the Soviet threat but at other threats to peace and security, including especially the growing economic stresses within the western world which are being aggravated by Mr Reagan's budget deficit, as Mr Herr Schmidt has just warned. If the Americans want a healthy alliance to face external threats they must pay heed to warnings of this sort. It would be absurd if the ramblings of the western world were to crumble under the weight of weaponry intended to defend it.

CORK'S LAST CHANCE

Sir Kenneth Cork, familiar provider of a better class of financial funeral service, has set himself and his colleagues a demanding task over the next few weeks in the attempt to make a success of the De Lorean car company. Voluntary receivership is clearly the company's best hope of survival in something like its present form. There was no point in putting in more public money trying to pretend that the existing financial structure could be kept in being. The government has effectively written off most of its £70m and another £40m or 50m needs to be found in the next few weeks if anything is to be saved.

The Cork report says that if his extra money can be found the plan can be made viable. It is in the interests of everyone that he and his fellow receiver should succeed. Unemployment in Northern Ireland is 20 per cent of the workforce; in West Belfast there are pockets where every other man is out of work. The loss of over 2,500 jobs there would be a grievous blow and an unjust one for the De Lorean workforce has responded well. If Sir Kenneth Cork cannot succeed the government will have to take other steps to generate jobs. But success will do what it is originally hoped the De Lorean investment would do to restore confidence and excite further investment.

There are some lessons from the affair. It would be facile to say that the original decision must have been wrong. Not so long ago, when things seemed to be going well, the Department of Trade and Industry was being attacked for not securing a larger share of the risk-taking equity. The venture was, in fact, a reasonable risk and of course it might still flourish.

Where there does seem genuine ground for criticism is in the role of government after the decision to invest had been made. Mr Prior spoke sharply yesterday about the role of management mistakes. Mr De Lorean has said he sometimes had bad financial advice. Government was represented through the Northern Ireland office. It was, in effect, the banker to the project. But it does not seem to have kept the close contact with its clients that it ought to have done and the government-appointed directors on the board of the company do not seem to have

played a particularly effective role. Their presence was meant to be the guarantee that the public stake was being protected. Any future arrangement in which public money is involved ought to organize public scrutiny more effectively.

These principles will need to be borne firmly in mind if the restructured company asks the Government for any further support. The level of unemployment in Northern Ireland is so high that the Government ought to be willing to take greater risks to help activity there than in the rest of the country. But any new plan has to show real proof that it is laying the basis for permanent jobs at a reasonable cost. In particular, there will have to be convincing evidence that the fall in De Lorean sales in the United States is a temporary problem caused by uncertainty and market conditions rather than a deeper seated defect in the design aspect of the car.

If the new company can save jobs on that basis it ought to receive cordial backing. But if the slimmer bird will not fly, gull wings and all, it will be as well to recognise it and let the processes begun yesterday continue their normal course.

BETTER IN THAN OUT

fatters must have come to a pretty pass in the world outside our prisons when the courts have to deal with itizens accused of breaking out of them but in Mr Whitelaw and other proponents of the short sharp shock will have to reconsider their philosophy if further cases like the one recently reported at Wormwood "crubs indicate a radical shift in the balance of supply and demand in penal affairs. The prisons are so overcrowded already that the authorities would need no reminder that turning away volunteers, harsh though it may seem, is quite unavoidable. Those who are in prison by no choice of their own must be given the priority they deserve.

There has always been a humanitarian dilemma implicit in the fact that no man who has contrived enough to get himself into prison is likely to let himself starve on the doorstep. In the past, a rick hurled at a police station's blue lamp on Christmas Eve was proverbially a passport to the thin festivities of a prison banquet. But by temptation upon the authorities to adjust the prison regime to maintain the desired gradient between conditions inside and out must always defer to the obligation to guarantee the basic decencies of treatment

to the Queen's guests. It is strong evidence of how very sweet liberty in itself is to the human spirit that even in the deepest wells of Victorian squalor that Mayhew reported with popping eyes, in White-chapel or Seven Dials, most people exhibited a decided preference for being out of gaol rather than in.

We have not yet reached the point where the open prisons need consider fortifying themselves against external assault, with the inmates manning the barricades to fight for their privileges. But the impression that something odd is happening to our arrangements for punishment and reward is reinforced by the story of the Citizen's Band. In the circumstances, it is perhaps necessary to recall that this has nothing to do with Wat Tyler or Mr Peter Tatchell's proposals for improving the accountability of Parliament. The band is on the radio dial, a wavelength where anyone who cares to invest in suitable transmitting equipment and a licence can strike up conversation with anyone else who has done the same.

In the United States, a nation where democratic instincts are deeply ingrained, Citizens' Band has become an institution, an ethereal hub-bub of gossip and slang so exuberant and evanescent as

to defeat the art of lexicography. Until last year, broadcasting of this kind was banned in Britain. But the Government was presented with a problem. The British, whose instincts are cantankerous rather than democratic, began to show a determination to indulge in illicit transmissions.

In what must be regarded as a stroke of notable statesmanship, the government announced that Citizens' Band would be made legal. Electronics dealers stocked up on a large scale in expectation of a rush. For a few weeks after Emancipation Day all seemed well. But the boom ended almost before it had begun. It became apparent that the British did not really want Citizens' Band now they had it. Why should they? They had made their point, but as usual they had nothing to say to each other, particularly not to people they had not been properly introduced to, and least of all when identified as Bushy Tail of Bagshot or Caddis Fly of St Andrews. By making it legal, the government had made it uninteresting. It remains to be seen whether the principle at work in this instance is capable of wider application. It will be instructive in due time to compare the success of the contrasted approach adopted by Mr Norman Tebbit.

Israel and Syria: grounds for comparison

From the Israeli Ambassador

Sir, The Times has spoken out no less than twice on Middle East issues within a 72-hour period. On February 15 it commented on the internal situation in Syria and summed up its view on the subject by heading its leading article with the words: "The best Assad we have". On February 17 it pronounced on recent news concerning the possible sale of sophisticated American arms to Jordan and concluded that the United States should "reduce the level of American military aid to Israel". The upshot in both cases is that the real problem and danger — "of course" — is Israel.

President Assad can fire heavy artillery into the narrow streets of Hama, inflicting over 1,000 fatalities and untold injury and misery on many more thousands of his own people and still come away crowned with such Times accolades as "a man of straightforward dealing and statesmanlike behaviour".

The danger lies not in the bloody excesses of a brutal regime and its openly professed expansionist designs, as attested to by a 20,000 strong army of occupation in Lebanon today and a massive military invasion of Jordan some years ago. "The danger [is] that Israel... might take advantage of Syrian weakness to launch a large-scale invasion of Southern Lebanon."

One is left to wonder how The Times proposes in the future to back up its strictures of the Poles for the "mere" imposition of martial law now that it has designated the perpetrator of mass slaughter in Hama as no less than "statesmanlike".

The same line of logic is applied to the issue of arms supplies to the Middle East. It would appear that the danger lies not in the vast acquisition of arms by countries sworn to use them in order to bring down a state by the name of Israel but in the continued ability of that state to provide for its defence. I quote from The Times: "No, the country by which Jordan feels directly threatened — and against which it feels especially vulnerable in the air — is of course 'of course' Israel."

What evidence does The Times have for levelling such a serious charge and at such a difficult time? When did Israel ever threaten Jordan, let alone attack it? Who set upon whom in 1967? Who could not resist joining the fray in 1973? And who exercised the maximum possible restraint in both cases?

One can only speculate on the application to the European scene of a line of argument by which a score of Arab states bristling with more arms than all of Nato is described as being threatened by a state of 3,500,000 Israelis, constrained as they are in ambition, resources, arms and geographic configuration. The chances are that most of The Times' positions on the subject of European defence, and not only those of The Times, would be rendered quite untenable.

I should be grateful if you would be kind, and judicious, enough to allow these lines to be shared with your distinguished readership. Yours faithfully, SHELOMO ARGOV, ELIMORAH OF ISRAEL, 2 Palace Green, W8.

Constitution of SDP

From Mr Ian Wigglesworth, MP for Teesside

Sir, Your leader of Monday, February 15, betrayed some misconceptions about the SDP that have grown up over recent months. It was never intended that there should be "central direction" in the party by the leadership or anyone else.

For the last 10 months the party has been operating under the interim constitution formulated during February and March of last year by the members of the Council for Social Democracy. It was published when the party was launched and conferred certain powers and responsibilities upon a national steering committee.

One of the most important of those tasks was to prepare a constitution for the SDP and to

obtain approval for it from the membership. As soon as these tasks have been carried out the interim constitution will become defunct and the national steering committee disbanded to be replaced by elected bodies and officers. Last weekend's convention and the postal ballot of our whole membership to be held in the next few weeks will be the final part of that process.

We will then put into operation what I believe will be the most democratic constitution of any party in Great Britain, giving the fullest possible powers to the membership. It hasn't been possible to do it all in five minutes, but it is quite wrong to think that "central direction" was ever intended or sought.

Yours faithfully, IAN WIGGLESWORTH, House of Commons, February 17.

Social science cuts

From Professor Norman Long and Dr Jorge Dandler

Sir, In an otherwise well-balanced overview of Social Science Research Council projects and functions (The Times, January 15, "Why Lord Rothschild should not swing the axe"), Robert Long and Dr Jorge Dandler, "diversified household enterprise and labour process in the Andes", currently being carried out by myself and Dr Dandler, "could be labelled esoteric". The article does not reveal the criteria upon which such a judgment might be based but simply contrasts "esoteric" research with that described as "relevant" to a country facing a severe economic crisis and having serious problems relating to unemployment and ethnic minorities.

This assessment we find strangely puzzling since one of our research objectives is to examine the survival strategies of households facing extreme scarcity of resources, very limited employment opportunities, and having poor standards of living. Also, as those who know the Andean situation, can confirm, these

social problems are in fact partly related to differences of ethnic status whereby poor "Indian" peasants and miners are often exploited by richer "mestizo" entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, we would argue that the study of household economy (i.e. the understanding of how families manage their economic affairs and attempt to meet their basic consumption requirements) in the Andes (or elsewhere) has wider significance than the specific social and cultural context to which it refers. Indeed our findings could, we believe, offer fresh insights into the livelihood and domestic problems of poorer households in the British Isles, especially those living in the less developed regions which under present government policy, feel the full brunt of the economic crisis.

Why therefore should an investigation of the experiences and dilemmas encountered by poor Andean peasants and miners be considered "esoteric"? Yours faithfully, NORMAN LONG, JORGE DANDLER, 46 Western Hill, Durham City, January 29.

Music teaching

From Mr Dennis Wickens

Sir, It is astonishing to learn of the proposal of the Hereford and Worcester Education Committee to discontinue entirely with instrumental tuition in their schools. Acknowledging that last year's High Court ruling on the matter of charges may indeed have posed problems for the association, the music teachers' association must surely deserve the weight of public protest it has aroused.

It is beyond comprehension that the remarkable and ever-rising standards attained as the result of years of hard work on the part of schools, encouraged by the dedicated and distinguished leadership of the county's former music advisers, Mr A. W. Benoy and Mr Henley James, should appear to be considered totally dispensable.

The Music Advisers' National Association view with very great concern the likely effect on the morale of the schools and the

deprivation of a very large number of young people of an important dimension to their educational and social fulfilment.

Furthermore, it is pertinent to observe that the national criteria for the proposed new examination at 16 plus require that all pupils taking the music examination must (rightly, in the view of the association) offer performance.

It is to be hoped that when this matter is brought before the full council on February 25 they will reject what can only be described as an act of vandalism and request the committee to produce a proposal in keeping with the spirit of the resolution adopted at the CLEA (Council of Local Education Authorities) conference in July, 1981.

Yours faithfully, DENNIS WICKENS, Chairman, Music Advisers' National Association, County Music Centre, Gordon Road, Winchester.

The maple leaf forever

From Mr Mark Phillips

Sir, Embarrassing as it may be to have one's constitutional laundry washed in Westminster waters (clean though the Thames might be these days), one does get rather weary of the paternalistic cheap shots published in the quality press from Shropshire to Shropshire (the reader will take the point).

While it is true many an idle hour could be passed searching for Great Canadians in history, as Mr Frank Johnson suggests (article, February 18), it does take one's mind off the current mess resulting from the efforts of modern British historic figures.

In the past months one has had

to endure sketches of classrooms of students falling asleep during Canadian history lectures, society matrons wondering how anyone was tapping Canadians could stay awake and uncountable boring references to Canadians' inescapable boredom.

Still, I suppose it is something different to read about while sitting in the dark tunnels of the Northern Line, waiting for the Camden Town junction to be sorted out... just as soon as whoever's supposed to do that has finished his tea.

You're all a bunch of hosers. Take off, eh! MARK PHILLIPS, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 43/51 Great Titchfield Street, W1. February 18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Spending on ancient monuments

From Professor Martin Biddle and others

Sir, Over the past 18 months you have printed several letters expressing serious concern about the maintenance and presentation of ancient monuments in the care of the Department of the Environment. Recently, you have drawn attention to the department's consultation paper, Organisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in England, which proposes the creation of a para-governmental agency to look after these matters and to which reactions have to be made by February 26, 1982.

Neither the letters nor the consultation paper have said much about the archaeological aspects of the department's activities. The department's current policy of funding rescue archaeology on a project-only basis has thrown the responsibility for the maintenance of a permanent archaeological presence in our cities and counties on to local government. This is at a time when the same Secretary of State is seeking to hold down local authority expenditure by every means open to him.

This inconsistency (or deliberate policy) has begun to bear fruit. The Policy, Resources, and Finance Committee of Hereford and Worcester County Council has just decided to cut the county museum budget by £80,000, or 45.2 per cent, for the coming year and has recommended that this

cut should fall mostly on the county archaeological service, which is to vanish.

If this decision is confirmed by the full council on February 25, there will be no archaeological presence in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Like the rest of Britain, their archaeological heritage is under constant destruction from urban renewal, agriculture, extraction industries and general development, as well as by treasure-hunters. The Department of the Environment's policy of project-funding requires local initiative to get project started and accepted for government support. Without a local presence, there can be no projects. The circle of inaction is complete.

The sad and unwise decision of one county council would not perhaps be worth comment, were it not the inevitable result of what can be seen as the Secretary of State's increasingly disastrous policies towards the management of the archaeological heritage.

This is a problem which will indeed go away if nothing is done about it, and, in its passing, will have taken unread the evidence for a great part of this country's past from the Stone Age to the Industrial Revolution.

Yours faithfully, MARTIN BIDDLE, PHILIP BARKER, CHARLES THOMAS, as from: Christ Church, Oxford, February 18.

The Sphinx's beard

From Mr Edward McWilliam

Sir, In Egypt the idea has been expressed that the beard of the Sphinx had a functional, buttressing effect, rather like the supporting tail of the rearing equestrian statue of Peter the Great in Leningrad. Certainly it is easy to believe that its loss has contributed to the deterioration.

Although the Egyptians have not, as yet, asked for the return of the bit of beard in the British Museum, when we visit the magnificent Egyptian galleries and think what we owe to Egypt, would it not be an appropriate gesture, were we not only to return our piece but to offer help in the restoration?

The fact that the lump of stone in question is devoid of any aesthetic interest and has merely been taking up space in a store room for the past 50 years need not influence the Museum's decision.

Yours faithfully, F. E. MCWILLIAM, 8A Holland Villas Road, W14.

From Mrs Ann Carpenter Sir, I wonder if the "What I have I hold" policy of the British Museum on the question of handing back national treasures to their original owners is really an accurate reflection of the views of the British people. Are not our relationships with the people of the countries concerned more important than their treasures behind our glass cases (or store-room doors)? For the lay interest of others because of the specialist scientifically recorded data would provide an indestructible record.

I feel this could be another example of our outdated Western desire to decide what is in the best interests of others because of our superior technical knowledge. We are in a rare position to be generous, and to be seen to be generous, where everywhere else it seems we have to economise.

Yours faithfully, ANN CARPENTER, 70 Ryecroft Road, SW16.

Lead pollution

From the President of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers

Sir, In the understandable interest in lead in petrol and the need to reduce it or phase it out, it must not be overlooked that the problem is a multi-source one. The total body burden of any individual is the sum of all the sources of lead including food, water, air, dust and industrial emissions. For example, the Department of the Environment initiated a national survey of lead in tap water and in the subsequent report Lead in Drinking Water, it was shown that in Great Britain 9 per cent of household samples had lead concentrations exceeding the World Health Organisation recommended maximum limit, a limit itself twice as high as a proposed EEC limit.

In the United States lead-based paint is regarded as the most important high-dose source of lead and the most common cause of serious lead poisoning in children. Regular child screening programmes are carried out and in 1980 507,825 children were screened and 26,519 required a diagnostic evaluation for lead toxicity. During the same year 16,408 dwellings were inspected and 11,991 found with a lead hazard. This work is facilitated by the use of cheap, small, portable equipment for the detection of lead in paint — equipment designed in the United States but not available in this country.

It is essential that every step should be taken to reduce all sources of environmental lead and most urgently those sources most likely to affect the critical group in the population, namely the pre-school child. But campaigns need to be reinforced by positive action. This screening campaigns of pre-school children, especially those living in the inner-city areas, followed up by medical and

detailed environmental investigation and intervention in the case of each child exhibiting elevated blood lead levels.

The work needs to be supplemented by an educational campaign for health workers, housing officers and parents to discuss the total lead problem and the steps which can be taken to protect the public, and not least the young child. The Institution of Environmental Health Officers is planning a series of seminars for this purpose.

Yours faithfully, A. ARCHER, President, The Institution of Environmental Health Officers, Chadwick House, Rushworth Street, SE1.

Flexible indeed

From Mr Christopher Cutting

Sir, The phrase "some flexibility around the eight-hour day" is inherently ambiguous. The commonly held view is that it supports British Rail's case — the adverb "around" is regarded as qualifying "eight" (and meaning in this context "approximate") thereby justifying calls for shifts of between seven and nine hours.

However, the more natural interpretation favours Aslef's case: "around" is a preposition which applies to the phrase "eight-hour day" in the sense in which one builds a wall "around" a house. In this sense the eight-hour day is to remain intact and any flexibility has to be built "around" this fact.

The only question which remains is whether this ambiguity (which could not exist in French or German) crept in by accident or design.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER CUTTING, 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2, February 17.

Enduring Latin

From Dr M. A. Halls

Sir, Your leading article of last Saturday (February 13), "Finis Coronae Opus", justly acclaims the completion of a great dictionary. As you say, the work done by these fascicles has been done to last.

It would, however, be profoundly regrettable were this magnificent work to be, as you predict, the last Oxford Latin Dictionary. It has defined the usage and vocabulary of Classical Latin, and only on this foundation could we hope to see a worthy, and valuable, successor: an (Oxford?) Dictionary of the Latin of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. That hope now awakens.

Latin may, as you say, Sir, be a dead language (though it seems unreal to apply the familiar, spectral metaphor to the words cited in the fascicles before us), but Augustine and Claudian, Erasmus and Milton bear witness that it did not, at any rate, die with Ulpian.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc, MICHAEL HALLS, 6 Clare Street, Cambridge.

Collectors' items

From Dr Carol Varlaam

Sir, You have brightened my day immeasurably. I was unaware until now that nineteenth-century Iceland was "totally uninhabited" — and always had been, apart from a few Irish hermit-monks. (Special Report, February 17). Such a pearl of historical wisdom makes a welcome change to the gloom of current affairs.

Yours sincerely, CAROL VARLAAM, 2 Ellerton Road, SW18, February 17.

From Mr Colin Mursion Small

Sir, I read with interest in today's issue (February 18) that Sir Rayner feels that there is scope for reduction in Civil Service paperwork and that "after months of pouring over the intricacies of the forms selected, the civil servants found that about a quarter could be abandoned".

Pouring? Tea, I presume? Yours faithfully, COLIN MURISON SMALL, 21 Burgrave Road, SE24, February 18.

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Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Jamaica/Michael Watkins

Slow and stop in the sun

Years ago, on my first visit to Jamaica, I used to watch a man outside the house where I was staying. He was sitting under a cassia tree. One bare foot rested on the other knee and he had put his straw hat under his head for a pillow. He wasn't selling anything and he wasn't waiting for a bus, and it irritated me that he remained so long, so uselessly. Now, as an old Jamaican hand, I know the answer. He was sitting. And maybe thinking a little. And when he got around to it, he'd get up and go away.

Caribbean lifestyle operates at two speeds: slow and stop. To accept this is to preserve sanity, to reject it invites trauma. "Soon come", they say when you ask for breakfast/laundry. "Soon come" and never come at all. The telephone rings two thousand times before

anyone replies; then it's the wrong number. Electricity does eccentric things, like going out. Strange insects roam the bathroom floor. There are further insects, "No-see-ums" and "Momm-pums", small aeronautical creatures designed by our Heavenly Father to make us think better of mosquitoes.

It is not so much an intrinsic laziness or inefficiency as an adroitly sculptured way of life. A "boonoonoonoos" way of life, "delightful", "marvellous" in Jamaican talk. There is only one way — go along with it or stay away.

I had stayed away too long. There has been trouble in Jamaica and I, along with the majority of regular visitors, had been too faint of heart to take a chance. In self-defence, it was quite a chance: gun murders, particularly in

the capital of Kingston, were a daily occurrence. Michael Manley, Prime Minister at the time, was accused of being a power-crazed totalitarian bent on delivering his country into the communist camp. The amber warning light glowed and Jamaica's powerful middle class tried to make a getaway. Foreign investment dried up; so too did tourism. It was said that many Jamaicans stole to survive.

Then, on October 30 1980, Edward Seaga, leader of the Jamaican Labour Party, was swept into power; since then he has convinced the world that the flirtation with Castro is at an end, that free enterprise reigns. More recently he has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. Jamaicans began to smile again. "Smile", runs the full page advertising campaign in *The Daily Gleaner*, "it makes you better looking". So it does. It is also immensely reassuring when one returns, apprehensively, to the place you love.

Fort Antonio was my first Jamaican love. First love and other sorrows. We swam in bottomless Blue Lagoon and rafted along the Rio Grande. Errol Flynn started the rafting craze, and he built a house called Castle Comfort high on a hill where his widow, Patrice, still lives. At Christ Church the tower clock read 4.30 all day long and Mrs Petersen, black and handsome and old even then, sat in her rocking chair, last pew on the right. John Crow, the cartoon vulture, wheeled above the forest, carried on the Undertaker's Wind; "duppies", ghosts who live in cotton trees, came out at night; the local "obeah-man" still worked in magic potions. People walked with the swinging boneless grace of panthers. Nothing much has changed in Port Antonio.

At Port Maria, in a house named Firefly Hill, Noel Coward perched in his mountain eyrie, bandaged in cigarette smoke, thinking beautiful thoughts. "Dear Boy", he said to me once, "pour me a ginger ale — simply riddled with brandy".

Still heading west along this north coast is Ocho Rios and two of my favourite hotels in the world, Plantation Inn and Jamaica Inn, where the scent of hibiscus and bougainvillea is in the air, and ackee and saltfish, pumpkin soup and cho-cho are on the menu. Here you can climb Dunn's River Falls, spectacular waterfalls that cascade on to the sands; and here, as the sun bloodies the horizon, you can drink rum punch, listen to the tree-trogs and thank whoever is in charge of these things that the warning lights have dimmed. We can return to

Jamaica; and that's a benediction in itself.

Ocho Rios is 67 miles from Montego Bay. You could drive straight there or you could leave the road for Arcadia which, arguably, is the most beautiful house on the island. It is owned by Heinz Simonitsch and he will not thank me for disclosing the fact. Rose Hall is easier to find; more sensational too, for it belonged to the White Witch, Anne Palmer, who got up to all manner of tricks with her slaves. Then the slaves tried a trick or two on their mistress, with the most bizarre result.

One could say perhaps that Montego Bay is like that. Sophisticated. Men wear off-the-shoulder dinner jackets; their wives dress glitteringly, like oil-rigs in the night. Tired women sunbathe at Doctor's Cave, killing time because they like it better dead. Wall-to-wall sunbathing, basted by the culinary juices of Ambre Solaire. But there's a superb retreat at Half Moon Club, owned by that same Heinz Simonitsch, where a cottage in the grounds is a moon-shot away from Throgmorton Street.

We are visitors in Negril, yet the trick of the place is that you are not made to feel so; you arrive and are manipulated into believing that you belong.

I am not saying that Negril is idyllic for those with advanced ideas on plumbing; what I do suggest is that it is here that you may come to grips with your host country. The tendency in the fleshpots of the globe is to merely acquiesce; the Negrits are more demanding. Negril has young people (and not so young) who are exploring, experimenting, asking questions. Some smoke Ganja (illegally), some drink mushroom tea, a few become Rastafarians, get pregnant, run out of money. But all become better acquainted with Jamaica, which descends from a slave culture whose wounds went deep.

They have no good cause to like us; yet I believe they do. They have a way of looking at us with shy, indulgent smiles which come from a long way behind the eyes — a way of looking at us as if we, nor they, are the children. Sometimes I think they are right.

Air Florida flies from Gatwick to Montego Bay; their office is 3 Woodstock Street, London W1R 1HD. Tel: 01-491 7475. Excursion fares, (maximum stay of 21 days) cost from £330.50 return. Further details and bookings concerning hotels mentioned in this article through: Windotel, 149, Sloane Street, London SW1X 9BZ. Tel: 01-730 7144.



Lazing away in Kingston town

Holiday discount news

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
SKIING					
Adelboden, Sw	7/1/b	Small World*	£159	£40	Feb 28
Courchevel, France	7/14 s/c	Holiday Villas	£129/152	£30/38	Feb 27
Santa Caterina, Italy	7/14 t/b	Swans	£96/187	£50	Mar 6, 13, 20, 27
Val Gerola, Italy	7/14 t/b	Swans	£75/152	£50	Mar 6, 13, 20, 27
Zermatt, Switzerland	7/14 t/b	Ski West	£159/219	£66/90	Feb 27
Meribel, France	7/14 t/b	Ski West	£159/219	£60/100	Mar 6
Verbier, Switzerland	7/14 t/b	Ski West	£159/209	£46/86	Mar 6
Courmayeur	7/14 t/b	Ski West	£129/169	£38/85	Mar 13
Val d'Isere, France	7 h/b	Club Mark Warner	£199	£40	Feb 27
Meribel	7/1/b	Ski MacG	£223	£25	Mar 6
Verbier	7/1/b	Ski MacG	£211	£16	Mar 20
Meribel	14 t/b	Ski MacG	£314	£30	Mar 13, 20
Malta	7 h/b	Portland*	£135	£24	Mar 5, 12 Luton
Tunisia	7/1/b	Portland	£129	£16	Mar 5, 12 Luton
Costa Brava	7/14 t/b	Enterprise	£87/97	£30/40	Mar 6, 13, 20, 27
Costa Blanca	7/14 t/b	Enterprise	£97/118	£30/40	Feb 28
Malta	7/14 s/c	Enterprise	£111/120	£30/35	Mar 11, 18, 25
Madrid	4 b & b	Pegasus	£130	£20	Feb 28
Munich	3 b & b	Pegasus	£145	£15	Mar 5 Luton
St Lucia	29 b	Pegasus	£547.80	£60	Feb 27 Heathrow
Florence	4 b	Pegasus	£130	£30	Mar 8 Luton
Athens	7 b & b	Thomson	£121	£40	Feb 28 Luton
Salzburg	3 b & b	Thomson	£79	£44	Feb 26 Luton
Eilat, Israel (Red Sea)	7 s/c	Travel	£199	£69	Mar 7
Morocco Tour/Costa del Sol	14 t/b-h/b	Tjareborg	£211	£40	Mar 5, 12 Gatwick & Manchester

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111. Tjareborg 01-499 8676 and 061-236 9511

Philippa Toomey

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JAMAICA



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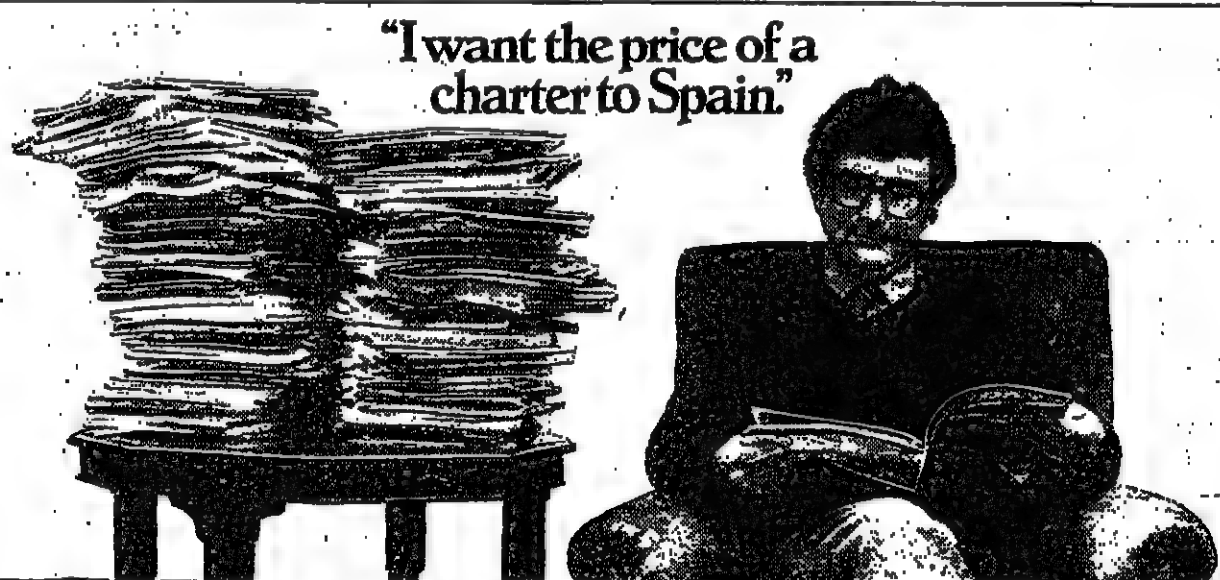
If, after five days on our island, you find it difficult to drag yourself away, and that is more than likely, stay for a further seven nights for just £98.

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Shoparound with Beryl Downing

THE TIMES Guide to getting things mended

Antiquities

London: (R) Anna Plowden Ltd, 39 High Street, Kingston upon Thames (01-549 6471). A team of 20 specializing in decorative arts and antiques — buried bronzes, uncrushing of metals, organ restoration. Also gilding, ceramics, terracotta, tortoiseshell, marble — "anything anybody else will do apart from fine pictures and porcelain". Minimum charge £25. Work for museums and collectors all over the world. Will collect in Central London or visit anywhere.

Bookbinders

London: (R) Caroline Bendix, 1 Elm Park Road, SW3 (01-352 0429). Restoration of books and paper, gold tooling, new bindings, presentation copies. Visitors books rebound from £35. Visits in and around London. Telephone first for appointment.

(R) Bookends Bindery, 1B Ockendon Road, NW (01-607 0511). All restoration and repair of antiquarian and modern books. Repair of paper. Gold tooling. Work done for colleges and museums. Full leather bindings from £55.

Devon: Sydney Delow, Kerswell, Liverton, Newton Abbot Bickington 611. Repairs, restiches, relines, replaces covers or renews. From £20 or minor repairs in a leather bound book. New gold tooling done, not old. Graduates' theses and magazines bound. Work done for Brighthelm museum. Visits within 50-mile radius.

Where do you go to get your handbag re-styled, or your deckchairs re-covered? Who will get rid of your bookworm (the one that eats, not borrows), or re-line your cigar box? Who can mend your elephant's tusk or your favourite gun? Shoparound asked readers for their recommendations — for there is no better guide than a satisfied customer — and this directory is the result.

Thank you all for your tremendous response. The list I have chosen cannot possibly be comprehensive — that would

take several pages — but I have tried to make it wide-ranging and widespread.

There were so many recommendations of china and furniture restorers and experts in cane and rush seating that these will be included in part two of the guide, next week. Also included will be restorers of textiles and lace, Oriental carpets, pearls and beads — even baths and violins.

Readers' recommendations are marked (R), the rest have been sent in by the restorers themselves, but in both cases I have contacted everyone personally.

London: Caroline Bendix, 1 Elm Park Road, SW3 (01-352 0429). Restoration of books and paper, gold tooling, new bindings, presentation copies. Visitors books rebound from £35. Visits in and around London. Telephone first for appointment.

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Sussex: (R) Lamberlost Crafts, 27 Deane Road, Horsham (0403 52658). Antiquarian leather bound books. Paper repair and restoration. Delivery within 50 miles. Member of Society of Bookbinders.

Clocks

Dorset: Clock House, North Lodge Road, Parkstone (Parkstone 743505). Long case clocks and antique clocks from sixteenth century on — repaired and overhauled. Will travel within 50 miles.

Scotland: (R) Jocelyn Antiques, 161 West George Street, Glasgow (041 248 3024). Clock movements and cases restoration, including pocket watches, mantle and wall clocks, barometers. No

electric or battery clocks. Also furniture restoration, French polishing, upholstery and cane repairs. Will collect in Glasgow area.

Somerset: (R) Terence Morris, 11 Fairwell Street, Bruton (074 981 3446). All old clocks (not watches) — one case, bracket and carriage. From £45 to £120, approximately. Also furniture restoration, repairs to veneer, brass inlay, French polishing and oil polishing. Will collect within 50 miles.

Sussex: (R) Mainly Clocks, 39 Tarrant Street, Arundel (Arundel 882871). Robert Barford specializes in clocks, watches and musical boxes but will turn his hand to almost anything mechanical, like converting Victorian coin op toys to take 2p pieces. Mends "anything not completely derelict because I don't like to be beaten". Work done for Arundel Museum. Will travel within 70 to 80 miles.

Giltwood and Lacquer

London: (R) Handbag Services Co, 16 Beauchamp Place, SW3 (01-589 4975). All leather handbag repairs from £2. Crocodile a specialty. Feet point made into handbags. Some small luggage repairs — zips, handles. Mail order service anywhere.

Mayfair Trunks, 3 Shepherd Street, W1 (01-499 2620). Repairs to all types of luggage — handles, frames, zips, tears in leather, locks and metal cases. From £5. No delivery.

Dorset: (R) N. Blades, The Workshop, 21 Princess Street, Dorchester (0305 68659). Restoration of ivory, small ornaments and mirror frames. Clock cases a specialty. Also mends fishing rods and walking sticks. Can arrange for repairs to china, silver, metalwork and cane. No travelling, but contact in London will act as a go between.

Wiltshire: Shenstone Restorations, 135 Croft Road, Swindon (Swindon 44980). Blair and Caroline Shenstone restore ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, ebony and other woods, specializing in inlay and marquetry. Anything from tea caddies and carved chess sets to chairs and tables. Also caning and rush seating from £20. Work done for dealers. Will travel within 30 mile radius and makes monthly visits to London.

Surrey: St Barbe Restoration & Antiques Centre, Old Bakehouse Yard, Petworth Road, Haslemere (Haslemere 52429). Water gilding, oil gilding, lacquer and papier mache restoration. Cabinet making and mother-of-pearl boxes, china, lace, pictures. Delivery within 60 miles. Can travel anywhere.

Hertfordshire: Iron Things, 2 Hatfield Road, St Albans (St Albans 64832). Will undertake almost anything made out of metal — "if it needs repairing we'll try to do it". Includes fire baskets, dog irons, wrought iron gates to re-bottoming, coalscuttles and re-tinning saucepans. Charges are about £3 per hour, but the cost of materials is extra. No travelling. Kent: (R) Melvyn Pinnock, 4 St. Martin's Avenue, Canterbury (0227 63279). Works in any metal but pewter. Copies of brass handles and ornaments, ironwork restoration, hinges on hardswords — "no job is too small". Reliable and reasonably priced, says one of his clients. Works mainly in the Kent area.

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Plasterwork

Avon: Hayles & Howe, 37 Picton Street, Montpellier, Bristol (0272 46673). All types of ornamental plaster — ceiling roses from £15, cornices, niches, fire surrounds. New and restoration work. Will travel anywhere.

Rocking Horses

Oxfordshire: Sarah Bromilow, 180 Reading Road, Henley-on-Thames (049 12 77001). Repair and restoration of rocking horses in any state of disrepair. Using metal horsehair and leather and painting in Victorian style. Will travel in south east and south west.

Rope

Yorkshire: W. R. Outhwaite & Son, Town Foot, Hawes, North Yorks. (Hawes 487). Mostly rope makers (will make stair ropes with brass brackets) but will repair church bell ropes from about £16 per foot.

Stone

Northamptonshire: (R) Harrison Ltd., Little Oakley Church, Nr. Corby (0536 743876). Conservation, mainly of statues, including garden statues, and church monuments. Stone, marble, alabaster, terracotta, succo. Work for stately homes. Minimum charge of £20. Distance no object.

Silver, gold pewter

Devon: Silver Services, Corner Lane, Combe Martin, North Devon (0271-88 3361). Antique silver and gold restoration. Re-line cigar boxes, re-velvet jewel frames, re-graph for acid/alkalinity, re-load candelabra, re-back hand mirrors. Ivory insulations on tea and coffee pots. Pewter repairs. Will travel.

Herefordshire: Timothy Blades, 54 High Street, Ross-on-Wye (0989 64560). Repairs to small antique jewelry, Victorian scissor handles, pearl re-stringing, stone re-setting. Metalwork on violin bows a specialty. Likes to tackle unusual things — "I get a kick out of doing things people say can't be mended". No travel.

London: The Pewter Shop, 18 Burlington Arcade, W1 (01-493 1730). All types of antique and modern pewter restored by registered potters. Making of lids, handles, feet from original cast moulds. Polishing, removal of silver plate on pewter. Small items from £6, larger from £10. No travel.

Wiltshire: Brenton West, 5 Park Lane, East Lockinge, Wootton Bassett (Wootton Bassett 754). Works mainly in silver, some gold. Jewelry repairs (not claw settings), makes tops for salt cellars, ink stands. Three Goldsmiths awards for chasing and silversmithing. Area — anywhere in Oxon.

Tents

Surrey: (R) Atlas Display (Tent Hire Ltd), Avon Path, Avondale Road, South Croft, Surrey (0438 0367). Repair of scouting and other types of tents, removes mildew and will also re-canvas deck chairs and repair awnings.

Umbrellas

London: (R) James Smith, 55 Oxford Street, WC1 (01-636 4731). English umbrellas only. New ribs from £2, ferrules from 80p, wood ends from £1. Handles from £2 plastic, £6 lacquered to £100 ivory. No visits, no postal service.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Drinks/Pamela Vandyke Price Pre-budget finds

It is rightly advised that one should always "drink slightly more expensively than one can afford" because in this way adequately high standards are formed. The persons who limit themselves to middle-range wines tend to have middle-range notions about what good wine is, whereas those who vary modestly-priced bottles with the occasional wine that is, even on a small scale, very good indeed within its class, will at least have their palates tuned to appreciate the best when it is available.

It should be realized, in this pre-budget period, that because at least £1.20 of the price of a bottle, cheap or costly, has nothing to do with the wine, even a slight extra, say, 20p to 30p — can bring enjoyment in terms of quality out of all proportion to cost. The £1.20 is made up from the cost of bottle, cork, label, any additional labels, capsule, insurance, freight, duty, keeping, delivery, any handling charges at point of sale and, of course, VAT. If delivery has to be added, outside a region where merchants can provide this free, then at least 3p per case will have to be costed in, frequently more. So for putting away for consumption later this year, it is worth buying wines that will not get spoiled and — do offer special enjoyment.

Many merchants have decided to hold end of bin and remnant "sales", so definite price cuts can be seen on their mailing lists. There are oddments which the private buyer can find in the price of the 1977 Chateau de Pez, a St. Estephe property whose owner has won great respect for his practice of vinifying a small amount of the different grapes separately each year, so that students and fortunate visitors can see the

"landing age", so the purchase of this, to put away for six months or so, will result in a marked emergence of quality.

Then there are the wines that, for various reasons, have been overshadowed by others, such as the 1977 clarets, at a possible opening disadvantage because they came after the fine 1975s, 1976s and before the 1978s. Laytons (27 Midland Road, NW1) have just issued an appraisal of what they call this "lost" vintage, having bought a careful selection.

These clarets are not imposing — they are beginning to be pleasant, providing the sort of drinking that is much appreciated at lunchtime, or to introduce a weighted wine at dinner. Laytons issue detailed tasting notes on their wines. Of these the Cos d'Estournel (1976), a very fine and firm, displaying the craftsmanship of this property, the Figeac (1979) opening up with assertive style, and the red Graves, Domaine de Chevalier (1979), very much a "claret-lover's claret", displaying the spicy fragrance of the Graves, and compact style, seem especially worth trying. There is an assorted case of the twelve 1977s for £82.

Too much emphasis tends to be laid today on "known names", but, perhaps because some of the bourgeois growers have had to "try harder", many of them offer admirable wines that I would prefer to certain classed growths in certain years. Peter Domic, who has the 1977 Chateau de Pez, a St. Estephe property whose owner has won great respect for his practice of vinifying a small amount of the different grapes separately each year, so that students and fortunate visitors can see the

contribution each makes, and how the final blend is triumphantly harmonious.

The 1977 is a little lightweight but drinkers who may have found St. Estephe wines rather hard, as far as some of the classed growths are concerned, will appreciate the amiability of this one, already offering much enjoyment (it costs £5.10). Another first-rate bottle is the La Tour de By A.C. Medoc; from the tower there is a superb view of the Gironde estuary and the owner has concentrated on adjusting both the proportions of the grapes he grows and his vinifications to the somewhat exposed site.

The 1976 La Tour de By is a really fine wine, deep, beginning to demonstrate its fruit and possessing much charm — it is hard to see how it can get better, but it definitely hasn't yet reached its peak. (£5.52 from branches of Penning & Cawson in East Anglia. They also have the beautiful, but by no means ready 1975 Margaux, Chateau d'Angludet for £6.16 — to put away for next year at earliest and to relish for its profundity and charm).

Finally, a Coteaux Champenois, the Blanc de Chardonay of Ruinart, oldest of the Champagne houses still making wine. It costs £6.50 (from Russell & McIver, The Rectory, St. Mary-St. Hill, EC3). The still wines of Champagne can also be hard and, I sometimes think, are over-priced. This one, which is made only from the Chardonay, at its ripe best, can give without becoming too sweet. This wine is delicious as an aperitif and is also sufficiently robust to be drunk with smoked salmon or, certainly, to be the white wine to go through a meal of spring lamb, veal, or roast chicken for those who cannot easily drink red.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Spread a little tonic

□ We should now be thinking about the state of our soil after the above average rainfall of 1981. Plant nutrients are washed down to lower levels out of reach of plants' roots by excessive rainfall, lime and nitrogen particularly quickly. So gardeners on acid soil who normally apply lime would be advised this year to step up their rate of application by half.

Nitrogen, applied most often in the form of generous doses of sulphate of ammonia, will be doubly welcome to many plants this year — partly to compensate for the leaching and also to speed recovery from the recent frosts. A dressing of one or two ounces of sulphate of ammonia to the square yard for hardy flowers, vegetables, fruit trees and bushes and lawns would be helpful in addition to the general fertilizers that one would normally apply.

There is no great hurry to apply these nitrogenous fertilizers — the plants will not make much use of them until the weather warms up — to about 43 deg F. usually mid-March onwards, when active growth begins.

The recovery of plants weakened by the prolonged bitter spell will also be helped by an application of phosphate to stimulate root growth. One can apply a general fertilizer rich in phosphates such as Phostrogen or, if one prefers an organic fertilizer, there are several on the market, one of my favourites being the blood, bone and fish compound available in good garden stores. Or it may be had direct from A. W. Maskell, Stephenson Street, London E16 4SA, who offer a wide range of straight fertilizers and fertilizers compounded for various purposes.

Leaf feeding also encourages root growth. I start watering foliage feeds on to the leaves very early, to the foliage of daffodils and other bulbs as soon as they have finished flowering and to other plants as soon as they have produced a good area of leaf.

□ This year it will really pay to analyse the soil in

various parts of the garden and it is fortuitous that the new, sophisticated but simple to use J. Arthur Bower's soil testing kit has just appeared. It makes more than 50 tests for pH (acidity/alkalinity), nitrogen, phosphorus and potash and the instructions indicate the amounts of the various chemicals needed if there are any deficiencies. It is available in garden shops at prices £5.95, including postage, from Singdale Horticulture, Brayford Pool, Lincoln.

I well remember how staggered I was by the various deficiencies revealed by the first tests I ever did in my garden. The first "do it yourself" amateur kit, I thought I had been treating the soil generously enough with manures and fertilizers so I sent samples to professional analysts who confirmed within very narrow differences my original tests.

We took a deep breath, bought the necessary amounts of fertilizer: indicated by the tests and were amazed by the results that year and in subsequent years when we carried out tests and applied the indicated fertilizers. Many gardeners fail to get their hoped for results simply because their soil is short of one or more of the essential plant foods.

□ My recent comments about big tomatoes brought a number of letters from readers, mostly endorsing my appreciation of the very largest, which may weigh anything from 1-2lb each. They agreed that these are a dish we see too rarely in British restaurants — and that the flavour of the 'Marmade' variety — for growing outdoors only — is excellent.

Now we have 'Furel' (3) a 'Marmade' type F1 hybrid said to be much earlier and more vigorous than other 'Marmade' types, giving heavy crops of good flavour. In cold areas where tomatoes have to be grown under glass 'Big Boy' (3,4) is the one to grow.

There have been several introductions of miniature tomatoes, plants that grow only a foot or so high and are thus suitable for growing on

a balcony, patio or even for pot culture on an office or kitchen windowsill. Most have not performed outstandingly with me but 'Mimbal' (3,4) is well spoken of by friends who have grown it.

While not perhaps being heavy croppers, or enjoying resistance to diseases, I would always grow the golden tomatoes such as 'Golden Sunrise' (1,2,3) for their flavour alone. It is too sweet for some people but I think it is suitable for growing under glass or outdoors.

Sources: (1) Dobbies, (2) Suttons, (3) Thompson & Morgan, (4) Urwins Seeds.

□ I mentioned recently that we could always grow some mustard and cress for a bit of greenstuff in our diet until the first of the summer vegetables come to harvest in May or June. If you frequent Chinese restaurants I am sure you will have made the acquaintance of Mung bean sprouts, young tender sprouts. You may or may not like them but they, together with sprouted seeds of fenugreek, alfalfa and adzuki beans, produce young shoots rich in protein and vitamins.

They are crisp and tasty and may be grown indoors in glass jars ready for eating from four to nine days after sowing. All the firms mentioned above offer these seeds with instructions for sowing. Incidentally, I don't know if this applies elsewhere, but in our part of the world we can only buy mustard in the vegetable shops — cress seems to have disappeared. I wonder why.

□ The City of London Society now has a worldwide membership and is arranging, in conjunction with the University of London, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, a study conference at Westfield College, University of London, from April 1 to 3. Those taking part, members and non-members, may be fully resident or non-resident. A full programme has been arranged and particulars may be obtained from Room 255 (E.M.C./R.H.B.), University of London, Department of Extra Mural Studies, 26, Russell Square, London, WC1R 1SD. (Tel 01-636 8000 ext. 104)

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Light last fling



Batter made with white flour should be rested for about half an hour. Either type may be thinned by

Apple and honey pancakes
Serves six

450g (1lb) crisp dessert
apples, preferably coxes

lemon zest
8 freshly made pancakes
2 tablespoons icing sugar
Homemade yogurt, curd

into a very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark ¼) for about five minutes to warm the filling a little. Serve immediately.

Chess/Harmon

A number dwindle into obscurity. Others do become grandmasters but don't quite manage to fulfil their early promise. Obvious examples of this type are Sammy Reshevsky and Arturito Pomar, both of them very small, which may well explain how Sammy seemed to remain

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	Hoffman
No	2♣	3♠	1♠
No	4♠	No	No
No	—	—	No

Opening lead 49.

games. There I picked out three of the games of a 10-year-old boy called Nigel Short. I was struck by a maturity of style, displaying a positional knowledge of which mature players would have been proud.

4A
 5A2
 676
 7

8
 9
 10

the American Herman. The situation is even more confusing in that Herman did originate in Hungary and played in the Budapest tourney under the name of H. Stoner.

Let Hoffman take up the story, "I was fairly sure that Wednesday 3, 4, 4, 2, and

White has to sacrifice a whole Rook here since after 9.PxN=Q ch, KxQ; 10Q.N4,BxR; 11.B-N5, Q-K1; 12.B-B6, Q-B2; 13.B-K5, N-B3; 14.B-

1 K1055
 1 K1054
 1 25

N
 W E
 S

1 KQJ10
 1 Q765
 1 QJ2

He cannot play 20. On an account of N-B6 ch.

20	Q-B2
21	Q-N3	R-K1
22	K-B1	QxOBP ch
23	K-N2	N-B4
24	Q-R3 ch	P-Q3

resigns.

The mighty midgets

grandmasters but don't quite manage to fulfil their early promise. Obvious examples of this type are Sammy Reshevsky and Arturito Pomar, both of them very small, which may well explain how Sammy seemed to remain

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He cannot play 20. On an account of N-B6 ch.

20	Q-B2
21	Q-N3	R-K1
22	K-B1	QxOBP ch
23	K-N2	N-B4
24	Q-R3 ch	P-Q3

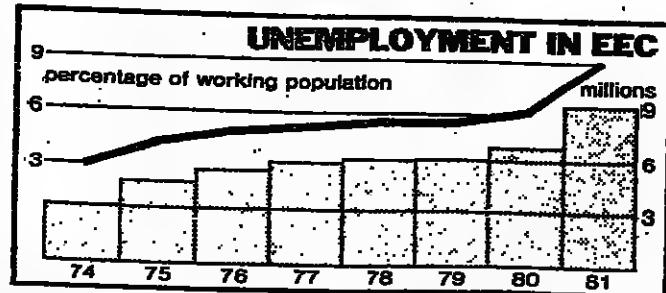
resigns.

this table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—FT change on week 562.3-8.2 (1.44%)

[illegible]

BUSINESS NEWS

Jobless record



January unemployment in the European Community climbed to a record 9.5 per cent, or 10.8 million workers, from 9.1 per cent and 10.3 million in December. It was the seventh consecutive month that average unemployment in the EEC rose to a post-war high. A year earlier the jobless rate was 7.5 per cent or 8.5 million people.

Steel pricing optimism

Insufficient evidence will quash the remaining 38 cases of unfair pricing still outstanding in the United States against European steelmakers, the European Commission said yesterday. Its statement came after the United States International Trade Commission decided there was insufficient evidence of injury against United States steelmakers in 54 out of 92 cases. The commission said it would continue to watch over the remaining cases to ensure the GATT rules were strictly observed.

British Gas briefs staff

British Gas has put off announcing its planned 23 per cent increase in domestic gas charges until early next week, in order to have more time to brief staff at its 800 showrooms on the need for the higher tariffs, the corporation said yesterday. The decision follows complaints by consumers about the increases, scheduled to be introduced in two stages, a 12 per cent increase in April and 10 per cent in October.

Australian deal for De Beers

De Beers, the South African mining company which dominates the world diamond business, will market stones from the huge Argyle deposit in Western Australia if negotiations between the Central Selling Organisation and the partners in the Ashton Joint Venture, which owns Argyle, are successful.

Agreement would run from 1985, when production from the pipe AK-1 is expected to start. The CSO will sell all the gem stones and 75 per cent of the rest of the output.

OECD summit

Finance Ministers of the 24 member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) will meet in Paris on May 10 and 11.

MARKET SUMMARY

Flurry in TV shares

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.3 up 0.1
FT 100 66.19 up 0.64
FT All-share 325.51 up 0.42
Bargains 16,991

Television shares dominated what little interest remained yesterday after a speech by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of Information Technology, at the City analysts' annual dinner on Thursday night. Mr Baker indicated that the Government might give the go-ahead for the development of Cable television by the commercial companies.

This produced a flurry of activity in shares like Electronic Rentals up 6p at 94p and Thorn EMI up 7p at 475p.

But with the rest of the market, turnover remained disappointing and the FT index closed 0.1 up to 562.3, having opened 2.0 down at 10am.

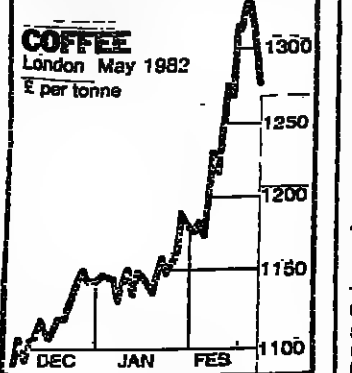
In gilt activity was restricted to shorts where hopes that the "tap" Exchequer 13½% 1987 might be exhausted in early trade proved unfounded. Nevertheless, rises of up to 3½ were reported by the close.

Brokers' Griesbach Grant have upgraded their full year forecast for Marks & Spencer, unchanged at 140p, following a better than expected second half performance. The figures due out next month are expected to show an increase in pre-tax profits from £180m to £215m.

British Home Stores has also been doing the rounds in the City, and in spite of a 30 per cent shortfall in profits the first half is expected to make up much of the loss following a good Christmas. Analysts are now upgrading profits from £35m to

COMMODITIES

● A weaker New York market and some commission house selling pushed coffee down to its lowest levels for the week. March closed at £1,383 a tonne, a decline of 22¢, while May was down by £22 to £1,277 a tonne. Trading was generally quiet but dealers reported an underlying lightness of supply.



● Tin prices also eased but late trading saw a burst of borrowing, similar to the previous day. About 1,500 tonnes of cash metal was borrowed for a day up to the maximum permitted premium of £120 a tonne. Cash tin ended the day £85 lower at £8,830 a tonne.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,280.92 up 23.02.
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,713.31 up 29.55.

CURRENCIES

● The dollar was again easier as United States interest rates eased. Sterling reached 1.86 at one stage.
LONDON CLOSE
STERLING \$1.8540 up 20 points
DM 4.3850
FRF 11.1400
Yen 433.50
DOLLAR Index 111.9 down 0.8
DM 2.3637 down 130 pts
GOLD \$367.50 down \$2.25

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates eased slightly in sympathy with lower Eurodollar rates. The Bank bought £433m of bills in response to a £450m shortage.
Domestic Rates:
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14½-15%
Euro-Currency rates
3 month dollar 15½-16½
3 month DM 10½-11%
3 months FRF 15½-16½

£386m profit brings big rise in Lloyds Bank dividend

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Lloyds Bank opened the reporting season for the big clearers yesterday with a £386m rise in 1981 profits to a record £386m before tax. The figures were well up with best outside forecasts and Lloyds also pleased the City with the big rise of one-third in the final dividend. This leaves the year's payment to shareholders up by a quarter to 30.54p and the shares rose 11p to 481p with other bank shares up in sympathy.

Outside the City, however the results may raise eyebrows. Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman, gave a

warning a year ago when attacking the windfall profits tax that the future was not bright and bank profits had reached their cyclical peak.

Yesterday he emphasized that a strong world-wide performance was behind the bank's growth. Lloyds Bank International, the main overseas arm, boosted profits from £64.5m to £120.6m before tax as reported in November and Sir Jeremy said better control of costs, the fall in sterling and increased market share had also helped towards higher operating profits.

Sir Jeremy added that retained profits, which were needed for the bank to grow, were down because of the windfall profits tax — which cost Lloyds £58.6m leaving retentions down by £15m to £157m and from £47m to £207m. Sir Jeremy said that as the proportion of non-interest bearing accounts declined, the bank's profits were becoming less cyclical.

Lloyds had no plans to pay interest on current accounts because it did not think customers wanted it.

inclusion of Lloyds & Scottish, the finance house, as a subsidiary for the last six months, the domestic contribution to operating profit rose from £171m to £207m. Sir Jeremy said that as the proportion of non-interest bearing accounts declined, the bank's profits were becoming less cyclical.

Lloyds had no plans to pay interest on current accounts because it did not think customers wanted it.

Bad debt provisions rose sharply for the group from £68m to £85.7m.

Little cheer as output rises slightly

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Britain's economy expanded slightly in the last three months of 1981, according to official figures published yesterday. But growth was almost entirely because of extra fuel production to meet the demands of the cold weather, which suggests that the recovery in output is slow and uncertain.

Once growth in the North Sea is stripped out of the figures, the economy appears hardly to have moved at all at the end of last year. The index of output excluding oil and gas went up by a negligible amount, from 100.7 to 100.8, compared with a 1975 level of 100.

For the economy as a whole the growth was slightly larger, with an increase between the third and fourth quarters of 0.3 per cent, from 104.5 to 104.8.

The figures are distorted by the bad weather at the end of last year, which boosted energy demand but depressed the rest of the economy. There was also a particularly long Christmas holiday in 1981, which reduced the amount of working time.

All of these special factors do not remove the point that the economy is proving very

sluggish in its recovery from the recession.

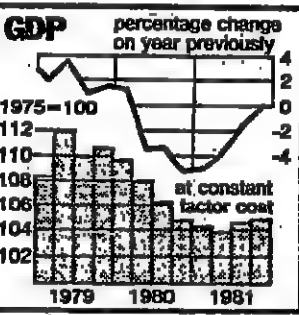
Figures produced earlier this week showed that industrial production fell by more than 1 per cent in December and there are some tentative signs that companies are trying to run down their stocks again in expectation of weak demand. There is also growing evidence that consumers, who have kept up their spending through the darkest days of recession, are at last starting to cut back. Redundancies continue at a steady pace.

The Government expects output to rise slowly in the rest of 1982, though it recently indicated that it expected slightly more than the 1 per cent growth forecast in early December. It expects output to take off in 1983 as the world economy picks up.

Most private forecasts expect growth of 1 to 2 per cent this year, though a CBI survey of its members says that demand will stay flat for the next four months or so.

The latest figures, published by the Central Statistical Office, are the first estimate made for total gross domestic product at the end of last year. They are based on the output measure, one of the three ways of measuring GDP, and the one that is usually thought most reliable. But they may be revised later.

The figures fit in with warnings by Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, of the difficulties the Government faces in the months ahead, but they do little to ease the problems of the Chancellor.



City optimistic US rates have peaked

By John Whitmore

Hopes that United States interest rates may have peaked created a more optimistic mood in financial markets yesterday.

With Eurodollar interest rates earlier again and the key Fed funds rate down to 14½ per cent in early New York dealings, the dollar again lost ground, though not to the extent of Thursday.

In London trading the dollar closed 1.3 pence lower at DM2.3637, well down on the DM2.40 level it reached on Monday. The pound also improved, though failing to hold its best gains, ending 20 points better at £1.8540 after briefly rising above £1.86.

More confident bidding at the weekly Treasury bill tender cut the average rate of

discount at which bills were allotted from 13.78 to 13.61 per cent. In money markets period rates tended to ease slightly.

Gilts disappointed some brokers after the strong overnight performance of the United States bond market. Even so, long dated stocks made fresh gains of up to 75p, and the government broker was able to sell more of the short term Exchequer 13½ per cent 1987.

The equity market was rather more subdued.

After the fresh anxiety that greeted last week's United States money supply figures on Monday, the market quickly discounted the mid-week rise in prime lending rates.

'Unenviable position' of ACC shareholders outlined

Shareholders in Associated Communications Corporation would be in an "unenviable position," if the courts refused to block the £36m takeover bid for the company by Australian entrepreneur, Mr Robert Holmes à Court.

Mr Stampler, QC, for Heron International and a number of other shareholders in ACC, said they would be deprived of the chance of getting other bids.

The Appeal judges, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Brightman, have already been told that Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation is willing to offer £36m for ACC.

Mr Stampler said if the court were to refuse to grant injunctions blocking the takeover at £36m, which was approved by the ACC board on January 19, shareholders would be left with nothing but 66p a share and the hope



Sir Kenneth: 'would-be South Seas rum runner'

The gospel according to Cork

By Peter Winwright

Tall, stooping, spare, autocratic, commanding respect rather than affection; social when it suits, but by nature solitary, and assertive when it counts; industrious by fits and starts, Sir Kenneth Cork has turned company receiver-ship into a form of life-saving, and Mr Paul Shewell will be performing a delicate operation to keep De Lorean ticking over.

Sir Kenneth, aged 69, seems a natural to be among the great and the good. He is a great churchgoer. Ennobled in 1978 as Lord Mayor of London, he told the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of his guests, that greed and inflation were contrary to Christ's teaching: "Therefore, your Grace, I think the

Church should not remain silent as it is at the moment." Inflation, he said sternly on another occasion, is "trying to make out of the community more than you put in".

History does not record what His Grace told the new Lord Mayor in reply but it prompted Canon Eric James, Canon Missioner of St Albans, to write to *The Times*: "Last night on television we were shown the dishes the Lord Mayor of London set before the guests at his banquet: soup, baron of beef, breasts of pheasant, trifle, washed down with sherry, a couple of wines, port, brandy and liqueurs. "His guests, from banking, livery companies and so on,

did not strike me as preeningly Pharoah's lean kind

"Perhaps the Lord Mayor, and his guests, would consider sending the price of their meal — "For what we have received — to the World Development Movement".

Sir Kenneth is however better known for saving money rather than spending it. After Berkhamsted public school and service with the Honourable Artillery Company during the war when he landed with the 6th Airborne in North Africa and as a Lieutenant-Colonel ran the whole of the British army's catering in Italy after hostilities ended, he represents much that is typical in the City.

EEC to investigate pricing of cars

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 19

A thorough overhaul of the way car import and export restrictions are handled between European Community countries has started after widespread pressure.

Herr Frans Andriessen, the commissioner responsible for competition inside the Community, is to start consultations with governments in the next few days with the aim of drawing up a draft regulation to control the trade.

A draft regulation has been in existence for some time. But the European office of consumer unions claims it is "a disaster" which is so complicated that it is useless "it would definitely be in the consumers' interests if it were adopted," a spokesman said.

A report by the consumer unions last October highlighted the problem, showing that British cars in Britain cost more before tax than anywhere else in the Community. This led to questions in the House of Commons and a series of letters to the Commission which ended in the decision to investigate

and draw up an improved regulation.

So far the Commission has obtained copies of documents from British Leyland and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders as a start to building a new dossier. Other manufacturers in the Community are also to be investigated.

In addition the consumer unions are asking the Commission to examine the compatibility of certain national laws on importing new cars from other member states with provisions of the Treaty of Rome governing quantitative restrictions on the import of goods.

British Leyland saw its sales of cars in Italy jump 71 per cent last year — from 15,045 to 25,835. This was a better performance than any other manufacturer and was largely due to the introduction of the Mini Metro. Although the foreign manufacturer in Italy sold 704,357 cars against 674,856 in 1980, Renault remained foreign market leader though its sales slipped slightly.

Poles settle most of debt problems

By Our Banking Correspondent

Poland has paid nearly all the interest and capital on its loans overdue from 1981. Bankers are increasingly confident that the way will soon be clear for signing of the agreement to reschedule \$2,400 (£1.29m) of Polish loans, which was originally reached last year but delayed because of Poland's failure to pay the last of the \$500m interest and principal promised by the end of 1981.

A spokesman for Bank of America in San Francisco said yesterday: "We have now been substantially paid and are continuing to receive payments". In London Lloyds Bank said only

\$650,000 of interest was outstanding compared with over \$5m overdue at one stage. Lloyds refused to comment on the size of its Polish bad debt provisions although its international banking subsidiary recently boosted overall bad debt provisions from £19m to £44m.

Privately, bankers in London are now confident that rescheduling 1981 interest will be paid and that the rescheduling agreement can be signed next month.

"We are optimistic of signing within the first fortnight of March," said one banker yesterday.

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FAMILY MONEY

Oakeshott: 'terror of the investment trusts'

When Matthew Oakeshott started running the £300m Courtaulds Pension Fund, in March last year, he came to it with a few definite ideas. He has been putting some of them into practice since, to the terror of the investment trust sector, which is the initial object of his attentions.

He says investment trust shareholders should have a better deal: they should be able to sell at prices which more nearly reflect the value of the underlying assets in their funds. Well, no-one would disagree with that. But how is it to be achieved?

Most trust managers would say it is to be done by friendly persuasion, but friendly persuasion is a tactic for the longer term, and as Mr Oakeshott (quoting Keynes) observes, in the longer-term, we shall all be dead. He wants quick results, and he has applied himself to this sector because he thinks there is a good chance of getting them.

He could, of course, realise his profits by buying up trusts in the market and incorporating the assets into his funds at market value. That is the course the coal board pension funds took a couple of years ago, when Mr Oakeshott was making his acquaintance with the sector as one of the Warburg team that was advising them.

But buying up trusts wholesale takes a fair amount



Matthew Oakeshott: the man at the head of the £300m Courtaulds Pension Fund

of cash, and Mr Oakeshott does not have that kind of ammunition. Investment income apart, little more is coming into the Courtaulds pension fund than is going out of it and while he raised the £15m required to buy up Grange Trust last November (from the proceeds of the gilts which he inherited and sold), he could not keep it up without more heavy sales elsewhere.

So he has been picking trusts that are persuadable instead. He persuades them of the benefit of unitisation. Failing that, with a bit of

luck he might be able to persuade someone else of the benefits of buying them — at, of course, a price that gives him a handsome profit on his holdings. That is why he has been building up significant stakes in a small range of trusts with similar characteristics — not too big, no cross holdings, reasonable portfolio, and a handsome discount while he's picking up the shares. There is, for instance, Dundee and London, General Scottish, Murray Gleneden, and Scottish Ontario, all of which have assets of less than £25m.

It won't necessarily do to follow him, though. He thinks now that the sector is not nearly as attractive as it was; and he has started selling. What is next? Well, he says, the property sector has rather similar characteristics. Don't get him wrong, though. He is not going in for universal asset stripping. He thinks there is an excellent case for holding investment trusts as an investment — an excellent case, that is, for someone else.

Adrienne Gleeson

Ensuring a fair deal for house-holders

The confrontation between the building societies and Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, over house owners' choice of property insurance, raises more than one question. But for the individual house owner the first must be: how satisfactory is my own insurance, and is a cheaper deal possible?

Complaints being studied by Mr Borrie indicate that at least with a few societies much less has been done to widen the insurance choice than Mr Borrie had hoped for following last October's change in model rules for building societies by the

Building Societies' Association (BSA). The change left it open for individual societies not to insist on being agents for arranging insurance cover. The main result of the present agency system is that a society gets the commission on the insurance deal, although it is claimed that there are cost advantages arising from administrative simplicity particularly with block insurance arrangements between societies and insurers.

The agency issue may well turn out to be the crucial one between the societies and Mr Borrie, who might launch

his own formal investigation under the Competition Act after which a case could be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for judgment on whether the public interest is suffering.

Certainly complete freedom of choice could be bought at some cost. The societies argue with some force that their block policies and the overall administrative convenience, if scrapped, could mean an increase in borrowing rates of about 0.16 per cent. Insurance companies on their side could face more administrative costs.

What is clear — the agency issue apart — is that building

societies are not falling over themselves to point out to borrowers what options they already have.

Practice varies. Some societies offer three or more alternatives. Aside from the agency question, the main argument of the building societies is that the present system at least ensures that they, and their members are properly covered. And owners who have a bad claims record, will not if the insure through their building society, run the risk of not having their own renewed.

Derek Harris

For doctors' benefit

When Doctor Jenny Dyson's husband gave up work after suffering a series of strokes and heart attacks she asked her pension fund. The National Health Superannuation Scheme — if he would let her widowers' pension should she predecease him. Doctor Dyson, like the other 20,000 married women doctors in the NHS scheme, makes the same pension contributions as her male colleagues, and has the same retirement age. But she had no right for benefits which male doctors receive automatically. She says: "I have made pension contributions for nearly 20 years. If I was a man my widow would automatically receive about half my pension. Because my husband was ill and could not work I was naturally anxious to secure the same sort of benefits for him."

But despite the fact that a quarter of the doctors in the NHS scheme are women making equal contributions their husbands do not get automatic widowers' benefits. Far from it. And although there are arrangements in the scheme for providing dependants benefits proving a need is, as Dr Dyson discovered, "a harrowing business."

"It was all very humiliating," she says. "I wrote to the superannuation office and took the advice of the British Medical Association which is now supporting the pension rights of women doctors."

"Eventually I was told that to prove dependency I would have to get a doctor's certificate saying that I was unable to work because of the state of his health. I found that amazing because he was already 65 years old, at normal retirement age, by then."

To get the necessary certificate her husband had to give his consent, because of his medical confidentiality. This he did. But as Dr Dyson points out "consenting to a certificate saying that you



Dr. Jenny Dyson: the Government claims it is too expensive to change the system

are wholly dependent on your wife is not the sort of thing men like to do."

Dr Dyson managed to get her husband classified as a dependant within the terms of the NHS pension scheme but she, and many other women doctors, are distressed that widowers' pensions are not paid in the same way as widows' benefits since they are paying as much in pension contributions as a man.

The humiliation and difficulties involved in proving dependency rubs salt into the wounds that only establishing proper equality in pension schemes will heal.

The Medical Women's Federation has been campaigning to get the terms of the NHS pension scheme changed. MWF Honorary Secretary Dr Lotte Newman thinks it is scandalous that when doctors' husbands are discriminated against in this way, especially as we have a woman Prime Minister.

"If Mrs Margaret Thatcher predeceased her husband he would get a widower's pension," she says. "But for us nothing has changed, although a recent ruling in the European Court indicates we may be making progress." Last week the

European Court ruled that British Rail was guilty of sex discrimination in not extending to husbands and children of retired British Rail employees the same travel concessions they gave to dependants of retired male workers.

Pension benefits are outside the scope of the Sex Discrimination Act, although, to give it its due, the Occupational Pensions Board pointed out, the "anomalies" since 1975 go back to the majority of schemes being the common-law notion that the man is the main breadwinner.

Even where it can be proved he is not, the discriminatory arrangements for dependants' benefits smack of the Victorian workhouse.

The pensions industry is struggling to solve the problems of job leavers and transferability, with the prodding of the Government. There is sympathy for men who change jobs and find they will not get two thirds of final salary on retirement. No one seems to care for the millions of women that are being discriminated against, lead of all the married ranks of pin-striped gentlemen attending this week's National Association of Pension Funds conference.

According to a NAPP survey only a quarter of occupational pension schemes offer widowers' benefits on the same terms as widows' pensions. The rest may, like the NHS scheme, offer dependants' benefits, on a discretionary basis.

Dr Lotte Newman says: "The Government claim it is too expensive to change the system while money is tight."

But pensions experts claim that giving widowers' pensions automatically would cost very little. Women longer than men. Most will outlive their husbands. Financially it would be a cheap benefit. As things stand the majority of married women paying into pensions are being cheated.

MONEY TALK
Children's guide to saving

National savings has produced a guide for parents on the schemes available for children. "National Savings for the young" includes information on the tax implications of its range of products.

The National Savings Bank Investment Account is ideal for children since interest is paid gross, any child over seven can open an account with a minimum deposit of £1. Children can buy National Savings Certificates too.

But as one young reader of the Times wrote to point out this week, the 23rd issue is only available in units of £25. Way beyond the reach of children who want to learn to invest their money properly.

Benefits check

This week the Government produced a White Paper outlining plans for dealing with the increasing mountain of forms we all have to wade through. Tolley's also published a new, exhaustive guide "Social Security and State Benefits" — a detailed explanatory handbook of the hundreds of welfare benefits which produce much of the ridiculous paperwork against which the elderly have now been officially waged.

Tolley's excellent new book is, at £7.95 hardly aimed at those on social security. But it will be of infinite use to social workers, charity organisations, divorce lawyers, personnel officers and others who have to grapple daily with the system on behalf of others.

Tolley's guide is written by Jim Matthews and Nigel Lambert. Published by Tolley Publishing, 209 High Street, Croydon, Surrey. Price £7.95.

Low premium

A new low premium household contents insurance policy for the elderly has been launched by Lloyds broker Alexander Howden in conjunction with the Charity Age Concern England. The minimum sum insurable is £2,000 for a premium of £7. The maximum is £5,000 at a premium of £23 a year.

Jewellery and valuables are covered up to 10 per cent of the sum insured. The basis of the cover is "indemnity" — second hand values except for articles three-years-old or less.

Rates reduced

The Gateway, the latest building society to drop differential mortgage rates. The rate of 15 per cent will apply to all new new borrowers immediately and to existing ones from the beginning of April this year.

Going west for a 100% mortgage

One of the perennial problems for first time homebuyers is finding the initial deposit as well as enough money to cover the legal fees, survey costs, and increasingly the Stamp Duty, involved in buying a house.

With banks and building societies in keen competition to lend, this week we welcome introduction of a 100 per cent mortgage offer.

First off the mark was the Bristol & West Building Society offering 100 per cent mortgages to applicants in regular employment and with prospect of advancement, who were able to demonstrate their financial credibility. Financial credibility, in this case, means they must have saved between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the purchase price.

So it is little help for those who cannot save anything — finding the initial deposit for others who can use what would have gone in deposit to meet the other expenses of buying and setting up home.

The B & W scheme covers mortgages to first time buyers for a maximum of £25,000 and 100 per cent loans will also be available for young couples taking out a mortgage under the 1st Time scheme, which offers loans at a reduced rate of 14 per cent up to £15,000.

For those who find it impossible to raise any capital at all, Lloyds Bank is offering 100 per cent advances on homes costing up to £30,000. No saving is required.

although you must be a "creditworthy purchaser."

However, 100 per cent mortgages are available elsewhere, according to rivals, although they have not so far been pushing the idea at the public. Many building societies are permitted to lend this amount, but finding one that will do so may be another matter. Lloyds and Bristol & West are easier for the business.

Customers should be aware, however, that the 100 per cent mortgage may not be the total answer to their problem. The advance will be 100 per cent of the bank or building society valuation, which might in some cases be lower than the purchase price. You will have to find the difference.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays 12 per cent Midland, Lloyds, and Natwest 11 per cent seven days notice, 10 per cent for withdrawals. For sums of £10,000 or more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 14 per cent, 3 months 13 per cent, 6 months 13 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks a similar offer.

Money funds
Simco 7-day fund, 14.07 per cent; UDT Average Rate Deposit Fund, 14 per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 14 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 14.62 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233), Tyndall (0272-732241). UDT scheme now closed to new investment.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — 15 per cent, interest paid without

deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £20,000. "Reducing" 14 per cent on 1st March.

National Savings Index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000; return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index, 4 per cent bonus if held five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in February 1977, £187.81 including 4 per cent bonus.

National Savings certificates
Return 12 per cent of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

Building societies
Ordinary savings accounts — 9.75 per cent, 1 to 5 years, between 9.5 per cent and 10 per cent over the

BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 per cent, 12 months, 2 per cent, 18 months, 3 per cent, 24 months, 4 per cent, 30 months, 5 per cent, 36 months, 6 per cent, 42 months, 7 per cent, 48 months, 8 per cent, 54 months, 9 per cent, 60 months, 10 per cent.

Local authority yearling bonds
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 14 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source, can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers; minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Finance for industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments between 10 and 15 per cent, interest paid half-yearly, deduction of tax 3-4 years, 13 per cent.

pc: 5-6 years, 13 per cent; 7 years, 13 per cent; 8-9 years, 14 per cent; 10 years, 14 per cent. Further information from: FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 0JN 028 7822.

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of between £5,000 and £50,000: 6 months, 14 per cent; 1 year, 14 per cent; 2 years, 14 per cent.

Foreign currency deposits
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

US dollar (call) 12 per cent p.c. p.c. 12 months, 12 per cent p.c. 24 months, 12 per cent p.c. 36 months, 12 per cent p.c. 48 months, 12 per cent p.c. 60 months, 12 per cent p.c. 72 months, 12 per cent p.c. 84 months, 12 per cent p.c. 96 months, 12 per cent p.c. 108 months, 12 per cent p.c. 120 months, 12 per cent p.c.

Yen (call) 12 per cent p.c. 12 months, 12 per cent p.c. 24 months, 12 per cent p.c. 36 months, 12 per cent p.c. 48 months, 12 per cent p.c. 60 months, 12 per cent p.c. 72 months, 12 per cent p.c. 84 months, 12 per cent p.c. 96 months, 12 per cent p.c. 108 months, 12 per cent p.c. 120 months, 12 per cent p.c.

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PERPETUAL GROUP
WORLDWIDE RECOVERY FUND

A chance to be in the right investments as the climate changes.

The world in general is currently experiencing a very deep trade recession. In our opinion investments made now in depressed shares worldwide offer outstanding growth prospects. Indeed, similar opportunities may not occur again for many years.

This is why Perpetual have just launched their new Worldwide Recovery Fund.

Investment Objectives
The aim of the Fund is maximum capital growth. The Fund will be invested in a diverse range of companies around the world which Perpetual believe have exceptional recovery prospects due to the companies concerned having fallen on hard times or their share prices being temporarily out of favour with investors. The Fund is speculative and the risk/reward ratio is high so that performance could be volatile.

It is anticipated that the Fund's initial portfolio will be deployed as follows: Canada 5%, Far East 20%, South Africa 5%, U.K. 55%, U.S.A. 15%. The U.K. content will be biased towards companies having substantial overseas interests. Percentage allocations will vary at the sole discretion of the Managers.

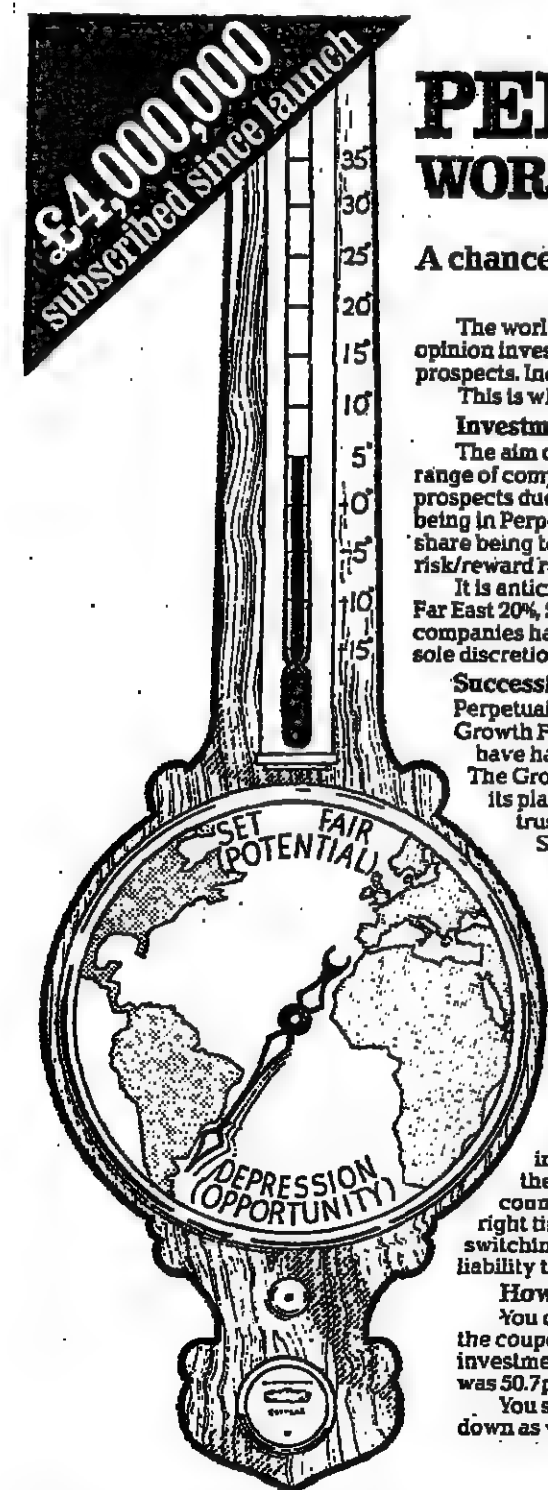
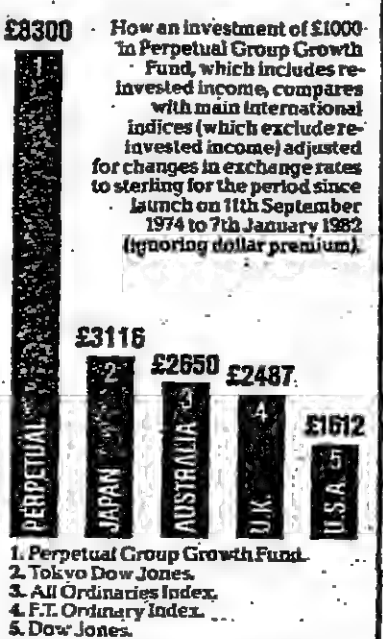
Successful Management
Perpetual manage only two other Funds — a Growth Fund and an Income Fund — and both have had exceptional records since launch. The Growth Fund has consistently retained its place as Britain's top performing unit trust for capital growth since launch in September 1974, while the Income Fund was the top performing income fund for capital growth in 1981. The average rise in the offer to retail prices of our two existing funds over the year to 31st December 1981 was 25%, net income reinvested.

Worldwide Philosophy
Perpetual will be continuing their worldwide investment approach which has been a feature of their investment philosophy with their other two Funds. Perpetual consider this approach is of benefit to the investor who is not only relieved of the responsibility of selecting which country is the right one to be in at the right time but also of the attendant switching costs and a possible immediate liability to capital gains tax.

How to Invest
You can invest now simply by completing the coupon below and sending it together with your cheque. The minimum initial investment is £1,000. For your guidance the offer price of the units on 16th February 1982 was 50.7p and the estimated gross yield was 3.0%.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Perpetual



General Information
Units are accumulation units. Income is automatically reinvested in the Fund. Dealing in the Units takes place every Tuesday. All applications will be acknowledged and certificates will be forwarded within 10 weeks. If you wish to sell your units, the Managers will purchase them at not less than the minimum bid price on the weekly Silver Monday Day (Thursday) following receipt of your instructions. Payment will normally be made within twenty-one days of the receipt of your renounced certificate. Prices and yield will appear daily in the Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph. Perpetual Group Worldwide Recovery Fund is co-managed and administered by a Trust Deed dated 15th December 1981 and is a "wider range" investment under the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Unitholders will receive on or before 1st April each year commencing 1st April 1983 a statement showing the net reinvested income and the amount of income tax deducted. An initial management charge of 5.25% on the assets equivalent to 5% of the 1st year price is included in the price of the units. Out of the Managers will pay commission to authorised agents; rates are available on request. There is an annual charge of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Fund which will be deducted from the gross income of the Fund. The Trust Deed permits a maximum annual charge of 1.5% (plus VAT). The Trustee is Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd. The Managers of the Fund are Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd, 48 Hart Street, Hanley-on-Thames, Chas. 807 922 Tel. 04812 6886. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

Application for Units in Perpetual Group Worldwide Recovery Fund
Fill in the coupon and send it to: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd, 48 Hart Street, Hanley-on-Thames, Chas. 807 922. Tel: Hanley-on-Thames (04912) 6886. Regd. in England No. 1154021 at the above address.

I/We wish to invest £ (Minimum £1000)

in Perpetual Group Worldwide Recovery Fund at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt, if a Subscription Day, or at the offer price ruling on the next Subscription Day. (We enclose a remittance payable to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd.) I am/We are over the age of 18.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms)
First name(s) in full
Address
Postcode

Signature(s)
(Joint applicants must all sign and attach names and addresses separately.)

CRESCENT JAPAN
INVESTMENT
TRUST PLC

Summary of the Report for the year ended 31 December 1981

- Net asset value per share at 31 December 1981 was 349.7 pence as compared with 239.2 pence a year earlier.
- Statistics circulated by The Association of Investment Trust Companies show the company as the best performing member trust in 1981 in terms of both net asset value and share price.
- Dividend of 1.50 pence proposed as compared with 0.95 pence for 1980; an increase of 57.9 per cent.
- Shareholders' funds were 100 per cent invested in Japanese equities at 31 December 1981.
- Important features in 1981:
 - The policy of seeking out interesting growth stocks in high technology areas remained unaltered.
 - Recently pharmaceutical, interest rate sensitive and certain selected consumer related stocks have been included in the portfolio.

NEW TOKYO
INVESTMENT
TRUST PLC

Summary of the Report for the period ended 31 December 1981

- Net asset value per share at 31 December 1981 was 124.3 pence; the shares were issued on 2 December 1980 at 100 pence per share.
- Statistics circulated by The Association of Investment Trust Companies show the company as the fourth best performing member trust in 1981 in terms of net asset value.
- No dividend is proposed; capital appreciation is the primary objective of the company.
- Shareholders' funds were 98 per cent invested in Japanese equities at 31 December 1981.
- Important features in 1981:
 - Portfolio now consists of holdings in 42 small to medium sized Japanese companies.
 - Substantial exposure to new technology, particularly in office automation and industrial electronics has been an important feature of investment policy.

Copies of these reports may be obtained from EDINBURGH FUND MANAGERS LIMITED, 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 7JB. Telephone: 031-226 4931.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

هكذا من الضحايا

Rugby Union: Scotland hope to snatch the spoils Ireland feel they have key to win triple crown

From David Hands
Dublin, Feb 19

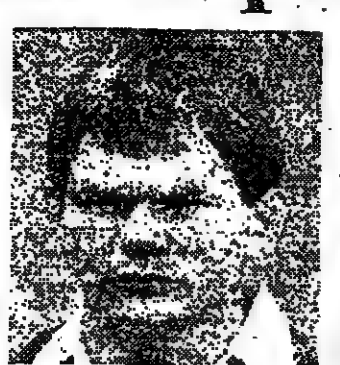
The FitzGerald—the politician in the prime minister, and the army officer who captained Ireland's rugby team—did not get the vote of confidence from his own driver today. He thought the voters would reject Dr Garrett FitzGerald for Mr Charles Haughey and that, Irish rugby would fall prey to the same fate. But that, as they say, is opinion.

His pessimism may have been that of a man who has seen teams abruptly dispelled before he has had time to much about them now to Scotland drive at Lansdowne Road and lift the spoils: they have the consistent record of the last 10 years, and the experience of the 1974-75 season, when they were the only team to win the triple crown.

Above all, they should want to win this year as much more than last year. The will to win is a factor in the sport and it can take teams which are inferior in other respects to the one point win in the last year. It is a factor which they have proved themselves to have, and it is a factor which they have proved themselves to have.

Scotland, by contrast, have yet to play to their full potential. It is a factor which they have proved themselves to have, and it is a factor which they have proved themselves to have.

There has been rain in Dublin in the last few days, but it is a factor which they have proved themselves to have, and it is a factor which they have proved themselves to have.



Ciaran Fitzgerald: wants to win this battle

ber and 240 points in international rugby is not the most consistent performer, but he has the temperament to land the ones that matter as England know to their cost. It is his kicking rather than his ability as a runner which is his considerable asset.

After his showing against Wales at Lansdowne Road, Ireland's inevitable centre on Campbell, the red-haired stand-off, 28 next month, has been quite outstanding this season both as a controller of the game and a creator of opportunities for others. It is in that second role that his true value may be shown.

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McNeill was the danger man for Ireland last season, his first in international rugby. At 23 he has all the confidence of youth plus the extra experience of a season at the top. He will be as important as anyone in encouraging the new cap from the Irishman's club, Crossan who takes over on the left wing after the sad exodus of the injured Ireland. That injury, incidentally, allows him to revert to the right where he was his first position in 1979.

Crossan may find plenty of work to do if the experience of his predecessor is any guide. Ringed and Finn share the three tries against Wales in Ireland's opening championship match. Nor is Crossan short of experience having toured in South Africa with Ireland last year. He is generally regarded as unlikely to have been capped earlier this season and certainly he looked sharp in training today.

There is history to be made tomorrow too. None of Ireland's four triple crowns—the last was in 1949—has been won in Dublin; the winning venues have been Belfast (twice), Cardiff and Swansea. Success would also assure for Ireland at least a share of the international championship which they have not won since 1974, and while there may be a fear that all this pressure might counterweight the Irish, the positive should ensure that it does not.

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John Scott shows his handling skills during training in France for today's match.

French shake-up gives little hope

From Peter West
Paris, Friday

Only the French, perhaps, could have come out of seven weeks for one match, against Wales a fortnight ago, and then disperse with five of their eight forwards for the next encounter, with England at Parc des Princes tomorrow. What can predict with any confidence how the latest combination to represent the Grand Slam champions will perform?

Since their all-conquering progress last season, France have lost two internationals in Australia and two more at home against New Zealand, and a fifth in Cardiff where their pack, which played at the limit, endured a miserable afternoon.

After that experience, it came as no surprise that further heads should be changed. But whereas there is enough talent in this country to put out two or three top-class back divisions, big forwards of the requisite quality are in short supply.

The French selectors have reacted to the latest crisis by dropping both props, including the redoubtable Papeterie, both locks and one flanker. The result is a pack which includes a loose head, Prop, Wolf, who plays for his club at lock or on the other side of the front row; two locks, Carpentier and Rodriguez, who turn out for their clubs at No. 8, and a No. 8, Joinel, who is reputed to be as good as a flanker.

Joinel was France's outstanding forward last season, and there is no argument about the return of this accomplished, versatile player being an obvious plus. But Carpentier has the memory of an unhappy international debut, against the same opponents two years ago. Choice of the loose head prop, a young man of immense physical power, evokes echoes of a report of the last French tour of South Africa that he was simply a big, bad Wolf.

Philip Blake, who has been happy to confirm the truth of that assertion, and Colin Smart, who will scrummage against Devoira rather than Papeterie.

It appears that after one defeat, the French selectors have altered their policy and are concentrating on building for the future. It can be the only explanation, for an unconvincing one, for the omission of a respected senior from a position of importance.

At least that affords encouragement to an English pack that will need to get it back together with a good deal more control than it managed against the Irish. The scrum, which was the weak link in the French line, is a shambles. We should discover whether the change of the new lock, Steve Babin, is harder and tighter than it was in Argentina, and to what extent the scrum has been unable to lose its place.

If the athletic Babin can rise to the occasion, he should improve the quality of England's possession and add some much needed mobility up front. There is also the hope that John Scott will be all the better for another match under his belt last week-end. The scrum, which was the weak link in the French line, is a shambles.

On the law of averages, England's backs should make as many basic errors as were perpetrated a fortnight ago when too many eminent performers were as well as a few suffered below-par performances. I am not convinced that Les Cusworth can do much that has not been done before, but the Leinster stand-off half wins a second cap on the basis of consistently stimulating play for his club North Midlands.

Not a lot has happened in this championship to inspire conviction about an English victory now. More than ever, perhaps, they need the stimulus of a good, controlled start, with early points on the board. It is a local belief that the latest French concoction at forward is no improvement, I rather fear for English prospects.

Today's teams at Parc des Princes

France	England
M. Sallatranque 15	W. H. Hare 15
S. Dufour 14	R. Cartwright 14
S. Dufour 13	C. R. Woodward 13
C. Belascan 12	P. W. Dodge 12
L. Wade 11	M. C. Sloman 11
J. P. Lescarbour 10	L. Cusworth 10
G. Martine 9	S. J. Smith 9
J. P. Wolf 1	C. Smart 1
P. Carpentier 2	P. Cartwright 2
D. Dubroca 3	P. N. Blakeaway 3
M. Carpentier 4	N. C. Jeavons 4
L. Rodriguez 5	S. Babin 5
E. Suchet 6	M. J. Coughlin 6
J. L. Joinel 8	P. J. Winterbottom 7
	J. F. Scott 8

REPLACEMENTS: 16 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 17 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 18 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 19 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 20 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 21 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 22 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 23 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 24 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 25 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 26 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 27 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 28 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 29 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 30 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 31 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 32 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 33 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 34 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 35 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 36 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 37 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 38 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 39 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 40 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 41 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 42 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 43 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 44 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 45 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 46 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 47 M. M. H. Hare (Leicester); 48 M. M. H. 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Edited by Peter Davalle

Radio Times Spectacular: £1.00 pm
Know Your Place, 1.30 Sport on 2:
Rugby; Football; Cricket, 6.00 Countr;
Greets in Concert, 7.00 Beat the
Record, 7.30 Big Band Session
The Radio Big Band, 8.00 Saturday
Night is Galt Night, "An Evening in
Vienna," £10.00 A Century of Music.
Finland 1900-1939, 11.00 Pete
Murray, 2.00 5.00 Am You and the
Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 Am As Radio 2, 7.00 Playground
8.00 Tony Blackburn, 10.00 Peter
Dinklage, 12.00 My Top 12, 1.00 pm
Adrian Jaks, 2.00 A King in New
York, 2.05 Paul Gambaccini, 4.00

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER 12.30 Play of the Week, 1.3
Sukha's Heat-Dance, 2.00 Review of
British Press, 2.15 Good Books, 2.30 Sport
Review, 3.00 World News, 3.00 News About
Britain, 3.15 Rhythym 'n' Roads, 4.00
Newscast, 5.45 Late from America.

RADIO 1/2 VHF: 88-91MHz. **Radio 3**
Area MF: 720kHz/7417m. **LBC MF**
m and VHF: 94, 94MHz. **World Service**

ULSTER

As London Express: Starts 10.00am-
10.30 Slingsby, 5.00pm-5.05 Sports
Results, 5.13 News, 5.15-5.45 Mr
Mintin, 7.45 Mogen, 10.50
Menlo Carlo Show, David Essex,
11.40 News at Bedtime, followed by
Closedown.

TVS

10.00 Here's the Boomer, 10.00-12.15pm
No. 73. 5.15 News. 5.20-5.45 Mr
Martin. 7.45-8.55 Magnum. 11.50
Barney Miller. 12.20am Company
Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London excepts: Starts 9.00am
Cartoon. 9.10 Sport Billy. 9.40-10.30
5.15 News. 12.15pm-12.15 News.
7.45-8.55 Mr Martin. 11.50 Mr Martin. 7.45-
8.55 Magnum. 11.50 House Calls.
12.20am Threes Company. 12.30
Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London excepts: Starts 9.15am
Victory the Viking. 9.40-10.30
Thunderbirds. 11.55am-5.45 Mr Martin.
11.50 Late Call. 11.55 Curing: Lamps
Supreme Curing Championship from
Prest. 12.35am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO

Radio 1
 3.00pm Tony Blackburn, 10.00 Noel
 Edwards, 1.00pm Jimmy Savile's Old
 Records, 3.00 Bob Tait, 5.00 Top
 40, 7.00 The Record Producers',
 8.00 Sound of Jazz, 10.00 Cliff.

World Service
 6.45b World Service can be received in
 Western Europe 12.00-12.15 (6.45-6.55,
 4.45b) at the following times GMT: 6.00
 World News, 7.00 News About Britain, 7.15
 The World, 7.30 News, 8.00 News, 8.30
 Record Review, 7.45 The End of the Affair,
 10.40 World News, 9.00 Reflections, 9.15 The
 Centre of the World, 9.30 World, 9.50
 Review of the British Press, 9.15 People and
 Politics, 9.45 Sports Review, 10.15
 The World, 10.30-10.40 World
 Service, 11.00 World News, 11.25 News
 About Britain, 11.15 Letter from America,
 11.30-11.45 World, 11.45-12.00 News,
 12.00-1.30 World News, 1.09 Commentary,

2,115 Concert Hall, 4,000 World
 News, 4,000 Commentary, 3,115 Profs. and
 Correspond., 4,325 Financial Review,
 3,435 World News, 5,000 Meridian, 8,000 World
 News, 8,000 Commentary, 1,155 Latin
 News, 1,155 The Pleasure's Yours, 10,000 World
 News, 10,000 Science in Action, 10,400
 Reflections, 10,400 World News, 11,000 World
 News, 11,000 Commentary, 11,115 Letter from
 the Editor, 11,115 International, 12,000
 World News, 12,000 News about News,
 2,115 Radio Newspaper, 12,000 Religious
 Services, The Age of Man, 1,435 Short
 Stories, 2,000 World News, 2,000 Front of the
 Service, 2,115 Tenthredin Century, Folk
 Songs, 3,000 News, 3,000 News of the
 News, 3,000 News about Britain, 3,115 The
 Instrument Makers, 3,300 Anything Goes, 4,000
 News, 5,435 The Verse of Thomas
 Hardy.

PTV

London except: Starts 8.45am
Sesame Street, 9.45-10.00 God's
Gift, 11.30-12.00 Be Your Own
Boss, 1.00-1.30 University
Farm, 2.00-2.30 Farming
Wings, 4.00 Behind the Veil:
Sesame Files, 4.30-5.30 Film: Anzio
Robert Mitchum, Peter Falk Troops
the 1944 landing at Anzio are
accompanied by a veteran war

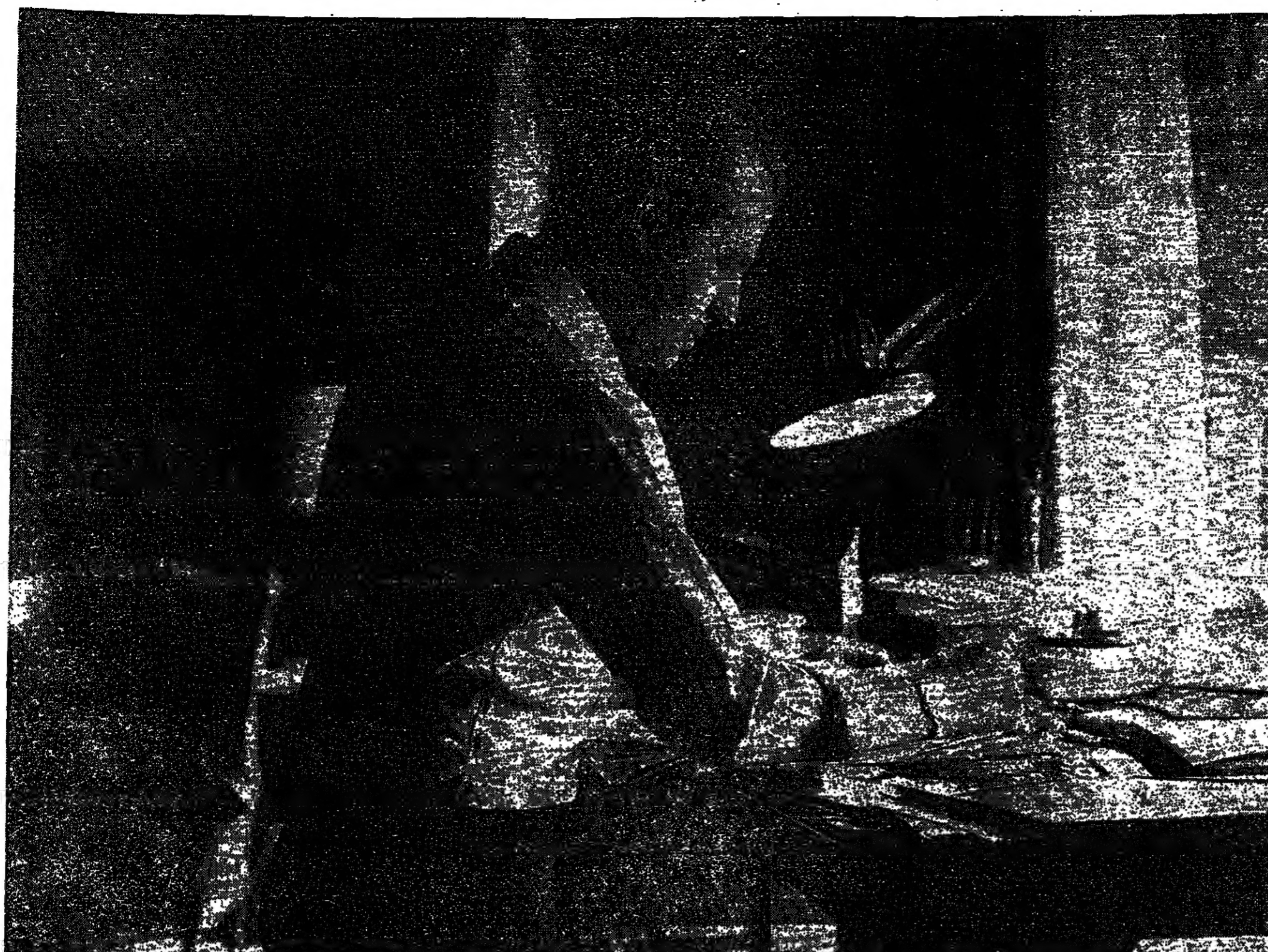
HTV CYMRU/WALES

HTV West except 1.30pm West
Lundy Farm 2.40pm Supper
Low; with guest Brooks Shells
by Lygald Hanc. 4.00-4.30 Barriers.

GRANADA

London ...except: Starts 9.30am.
...of Samco. 9.45-10.00
's Story. 11.00 Be Your Own
s. 11.25 Ask Kae Fiek. 11.30
Down to Earth. 1.00pm
versity Challenge. 1.30 240 Robert.
-5.30 Match Time. 4.00 Behind
Vets: Womans. 6.00-6.30
s: Harry Black and the Tiger
swart Granard). Big game hunter.

ents and Teenagers. 12:00
son. 12.30am Closedown.



The shirt-sleeved monarch: Picture of solitary man, short-sleeved and relaxed, at work on his papers. But armed secret service men lurk in the woodwork. We all like to look relaxed and shirt-sleeved, but this man has to work harder at it than most of us (Philip Howard writes). He is His Catholic Majesty King Juan Carlos I de Bourbon y Bourbon of all the Spaniards, Captain-General of the Armed Forces, heir of the Catholic monarchs

Ferdinand and Isabella, Order of the Golden Fleece, the fruit of pedigrees and titles going back to the dawn of the Middle Ages, with a list of honours as long as the face of the knight of the sorrowful countenance. You normally see him unrelaxed, in uniform, and on constitutional parade. He is the personification of national sovereignty of the youngest and most volatile democracy in Europe, and he exercises more political power than

any other European monarch. The future of Spain depends to a large extent upon his decisions. So far, touch-wood, since he was put on six years ago, he has proved most royally.

This picture of the king was taken by Juan Goyanes, a Hungarian, who has been court photographer to the Palacio de la Zarzuela in Madrid for the past 25 years.

Michael Hamlyn in New York

Mafia gets mixed up in fishy business

Anyone who eats fresh fish in New York—and it is a city which prides itself on the quality of its seafood—is paying a hidden tax to the Mafia.

All fresh fish comes to New Yorkers via the Fulton fish market on the Lower East Side, the second biggest fish market in the world (second to the new Billingsgate market in London). And the market is under total domination of the organized crime families who exact tribute of tens of thousands of dollars each week, and who maintain their domination in traditionally violent ways.

The merchandising and distribution of fish is not, of course, the only way in which the mob feeds off the thriving city; but detailed documents just produced in court here show that the control of this industry is a microcosm, a classic example of how the Mafia works.

The documents were prepared for the sentencing of the man who has been the godfather of the market, Carmine Romano, and his brother Peter. They were both convicted of what is known here as *labour racketeering*, that is, using the trade union of which they were successively a local secretary/treasurer for organized extortion through protection rackets, and the misuse of welfare and pension funds.

The court documents drawn up by federal prosecuting counsel said that those who work at the market feel they live under two governments—one in Washington and one on the street... businessmen in the Fulton fish market believe the government of the streets, the Mafia, is the more powerful of the two.

The market works while most of the rest of New York sleeps. At around midnight each night the lorries bearing the day's landings arrive from the fishing ports of Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia or the Carolinas.

The lorries may not be mob-driven, but unloaded by anyone other than mob-run companies allocated to carry the fish to the market. The unloading gangs charge a dollar a crate, which is more than twice as much as is charged at any other fish market in the country.

Fish retailers, restaurants and hospital caterers, who buy at the market, pay a Mafia tax. They may not have their own lorries but must use the mob-controlled labourers. And though the streets around at night are free of parking restrictions they may not park there without paying a \$5 parking charge.

Those who don't pay have their windows broken or all their screens slashed, Mr Walker said.

Last week, Carmine Romano, a member of the Genovese crime family, was reported to Thomas J. Connelley, a judge, to be sentenced to 12 years' jail and a \$20,000 fine. His brother, Peter, who was a lesser figure, but designated to succeed him, was given 18 months' sentence which was suspended by New York judges and compared unfavourably with a 10-year sentence handed out to a basketball player who fixed six games.

The power of the mob has not been broken: a third brother, Vincent Romano, is poised to take over the boss's role.

The difficulty of obtaining convictions in the Fulton market is well illustrated by a case where an unloading company owner was convicted of perjury.

Five days later a witness whose testimony had been compelled was walking, in work through the centre of the market. He was Anthony D'Amico, aged 62. As he reached the union offices two men, wearing ski-masks shot him twice. As he lay bleeding on the ground in full view of the rest of the market workers they shot him a further three times.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Paintings of Ingleborough, Wharfedale, Pen-y-ghent, and area by P. T. Fulcrakerley, Lancaster

City Council Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Sat, 10 to 5; (from today until March 20).

Mosley Collection of Birds, Derby Museums and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby; Tues to Fri

Solution of Puzzle No. 15,755

1 MAYFAIR 2 SUMMER 3 LONDON 4 GARDEN 5 PARK 6 HOUSE 7 BRIDGE 8 STREET 9 SQUARE 10 PLACE 11 TERRACE 12 GATE 13 WALL 14 FENCE 15 RAIL 16 ROAD 17 CANAL 18 RIVER 19 LAKE 20 MOUNTAIN 21 HILL 22 CLIFF 23 CAVE 24 TUNNEL 25 BRIDGE 26 FERRY 27 BOAT 28 SHIP 29 YACHT 30 SAILOR 31 CAPTAIN 32 ADMIRAL 33 GENERAL 34 MARSHAL 35 KING 36 QUEEN 37 PRINCE 38 PRINCESS 39 DUKE 40 DUCHESS 41 EARL 42 EARLSS 43 BARON 44 BARONESS 45 LORD 46 LADY 47 KNIGHT 48 KNIGHTS 49 SIR 50 MRS 51 MISS 52 MRS 53 MISS 54 MRS 55 MISS 56 MRS 57 MISS 58 MRS 59 MISS 60 MRS 61 MISS 62 MRS 63 MISS 64 MRS 65 MISS 66 MRS 67 MISS 68 MRS 69 MISS 70 MRS 71 MISS 72 MRS 73 MISS 74 MRS 75 MISS 76 MRS 77 MISS 78 MRS 79 MISS 80 MRS 81 MISS 82 MRS 83 MISS 84 MRS 85 MISS 86 MRS 87 MISS 88 MRS 89 MISS 90 MRS 91 MISS 92 MRS 93 MISS 94 MRS 95 MISS 96 MRS 97 MISS 98 MRS 99 MISS 100 MRS 101 MISS 102 MRS 103 MISS 104 MRS 105 MISS 106 MRS 107 MISS 108 MRS 109 MISS 110 MRS 111 MISS 112 MRS 113 MISS 114 MRS 115 MISS 116 MRS 117 MISS 118 MRS 119 MISS 120 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